

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1919

Sixteen
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 219

THIRTY THOUSAND RUMANIAN TROOPS ENTER BUDAPEST

Allies Notify Hungarian Cabinet
That Withdrawal Cannot Be
Called for Until Hungary
Fulfills Armistice Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Supreme Council yesterday considered the question of Hungary and the situation created by the entry of the Rumanian troops into Budapest. It is understood that the representatives of the great powers took no new decision in view of the accomplished fact, and there is no question of requesting Rumania to withdraw her troops. It is thought it would have been preferable that order should have been secured in Hungary by all the Allies in combination, but since that was not possible there is satisfaction that Rumania was able to play that role. It is generally hoped that the Allies will officially give a mission to Rumania to act in their name.

Meanwhile in response to a telegram from the new Hungarian Government, professing peace intentions and proposing the negotiation of an armistice, the allied governments have replied with the reminder that an armistice has been already concluded, and they have intimated that the Rumanians cannot be called upon to withdraw to the demarcation line prescribed therein until Hungary herself has fulfilled the armistice conditions, especially those regarding demobilization of the Hungarian Army.

Press Allusions to Fiume Question

Meanwhile there are press allusions to the Fiume problem which seem to indicate progress toward a settlement of that much debated subject. Le Petit Journal with which Stephen Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was once connected, states there is reason to hope that a satisfactory solution will be reached shortly. Following the discussion, it says of the disputed points, that Tommaso Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, has proved his conciliatory attitude by accepting the proposals which safeguard the interests of the opposing parties by conferring on Fiume a status which will assure the liberty of the export and import trade of the port. Mr. Tittoni, the paper states, will visit London to confer with Mr. Lloyd George on certain details still awaiting settlement.

Simultaneously, the Matin publishes an interview with a member of the Italian delegation, who refused to speak of any arrangement regarding Fiume until the matter is definitely settled, but who declared that Italy leans toward a broad view in regard to her economic and political interests and is showing a great spirit of conciliation.

Italian Delegate's Views

"It gave us pleasure," he added, "to be able to state that during the recent negotiations no divergence of opinion existed between France and Italy over the questions interesting to Italy. If the two countries were the only voices in the choir, all our problems would be resolved tomorrow."

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A German wireless message reads: "The Rumanians have entered Budapest." It is reported in this connection that the Rumanian chief command did not obey the instructions of Lieutenant-Colonel Romanelli, who represents the inter-allied mission in Budapest, to abandon the advance. As early as Saturday, a rumor was current among the population regarding an imminent Rumanian attack, since the Rumanians had already entered the former royal summer resort of Godollo, which is only one day's march from Budapest.

Abandonment of Advance Demanded

When the Rumanian advance guards were only 20 kilometers from Budapest, Lieutenant-Colonel Romanelli, in the night of Saturday to Sunday, went to Godollo and peremptorily demanded the abandonment of the advance. On Sunday, toward the afternoon, Lieutenant-Colonel Romanelli received a Rumanian announcement that it had been decided for strategic purposes to occupy Budapest after all.

As a result of Lieutenant-Colonel Romanelli's intervention the Rumanians finally contented themselves with stationing two regiments in the suburban barracks of the city. It was agreed that the Red troops were to be demobilized and disarmed and that in Budapest only 4000 and in the whole of Hungary only 20,000 Red troops are to be maintained, for the preservation of order.

At the same time, however, the Hungarian Government demands the dispatch of 5000 entente troops to Budapest for protection against the Rumanians, as they are apprehensive of incursions.

Hostages Taken by Rumanians

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—Thirty thousand Rumanian troops, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, entered the city today. Led by General Marghescu they passed through Andrássy and other streets.

The Rumanians took possession of public buildings and assumed military command of the city.

Hostages were taken by the Rumanians and it was announced that

they would shoot five of them for every Rumanian killed.

Serbian troops, according to reports here, are advancing toward Budapest from the south.

The restoration of the country and an effort to move the Peace Conference into changing the peace terms as to boundary lines so as to permit Hungary to retain more of her former territory are among the many problems now facing the new Cabinet which, according to Peter Agoston, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has turned its back on communism.

Captain Gregory, the chief allied food administrator in central Europe, has come here by automobile from Vienna in order to see to the reestablishment of communications and secure coal for the hundreds of locomotives tied up with miles of idle freight and passenger cars. It is desired to set this rolling stock in motion so that food may be moved from the Banat region in Vienna and to enable trade to resume its normal routes.

The Cabinet has appointed business men to posts in its membership. Among them is Mr. Lomassy for the Department of Instruction. He has just been released from a Communist prison, where he was held as a hostage.

No Interference With Policy

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—Mr. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, replying to a wireless message from the Italian military mission at Budapest, declares that the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference does not intend to interfere in the internal policy of the Hungarian Government, and adds that Rumania will be asked to halt her forces on the line which has been reached and will not be asked to withdraw her troops to the line fixed on June 13 until the new government at Budapest has strictly confirmed the conditions of the armistice between Hungary and the allied powers.

Plans of New Government

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).

A Budapest message states that the Hungarian Government has decided to reopen the shops and other premises closed by the Soviet Government, and at its next meeting will consider which decrees of Bela Kun are to be annulled and how the previous legal position is to be restored. Socialization of dwelling houses will be among the first measures proposed.

Monday.—The new Hungarian Government has been declared official, and the designation of the state is now the Hungarian People's Republic.

Bela Kun, Mr. Landler, and Mr. Pohr have gone to Vienna and are now interned, but their decrees are to remain in force until expressly annulled by the new government.

Peter Agoston, new Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview, declared it was by the entente's wish that certain members of the former government were retained in the new Cabinet. He pledged the new government to draw up a new Constitution and convene a Constituent National Assembly.

CANADIAN NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The national Liberal convention got down to business at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, got rid of a lot of preliminaries and appointed several committees. Today these committees will commence to present reports, and business will start in earnest.

The greater part of the day was taken up in speeches, a desire for unity, progressive policies, and sincerity characterizing most of the utterances and there being little indication of recrimination with regard to the division of the party during the 1917 campaign. There is no doubt that the greater number of the delegates present were supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the last election, but on the other hand a goodly number of the provincial government representatives gave the Union Government support on that occasion.

One of these, the Hon. George Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, was appointed joint chairman with Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, at the outset of the meeting.

It has been decided that the balloting for leader will commence tomorrow.

LABOR LEADER FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—An appeal to veto the daylight saving repeal if it comes before him again has been sent to President Wilson by James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the Granite Cutters International Union. Mr. Duncan told the President that his veto of the first attempt to repeal the law had been highly appreciated by industrial workers. He says William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, notified the federation that the claim of the farmers that the changing of time makes it impossible for them to meet early milk and produce trains will be investigated and provision made through the federal director of railroads to change train schedules to accommodate the farmers.

UNREST ISSUE NO NEARER SOLUTION

Leaders in Washington Determined Not to Allow Policy to Be Forced on Government—Senate Attacks Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Little headway was made yesterday toward a solution of the problem made critical by the demand of the railroad brotherhoods for increased wages and their concurrent demand for the nationalization of the transportation system. It is generally and freely admitted by men in touch with world affairs that the United States is face to face with the problem of unrest and upheaval now confronting all the rest of the world.

There is a disposition in some quarters to shift responsibility from the Administration to Congress, or from Congress to the statesmen, in seeking a way out, but the statesmen, as distinct from the politicians, are convinced that the situation has reached the point where playing partisan politics is as dangerous as it is futile.

In the face of organized Labor's demand for basic changes in the economic system there was noticeable yesterday a determination on the part of both Democratic and Republican leaders that there shall be no attempt to force a policy on the government by other than lawful and orderly means, and that whatever policy is adopted in relation to basic industries must be considered on its merits by the people and not forced on the government by threats of halting the whole system of transportation. This was the keynote of the debate in the Senate.

Resentment in Senate

Resentment over what they alleged was an effort on the part of President Wilson and the United States Railroad Administration to shift the responsibility for meeting the railroad situation upon Congress was freely voiced in the Senate by Republican and Democratic senators alike. A. E. Cummins, Republican, Senator from Iowa, who has charge of all railroad legislation in the Senate, declared that Congress was willing to do whatever the President wants in the matter, but he said that the Railroad Administration not only had the power to increase wages and to increase rates in order to meet the increased operating expenses, but that the Railroad Administration previously had exercised its power.

Allen Pomerene, Democrat, Senator from Ohio, declared that Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, either should act upon the railroad employees' demand for more wages or resign.

On both sides of the Chamber the critical situation that has resulted from the demand of the railway employees was discussed and senators declared that while the Railroad Administration must decide whether to grant the demands of the employees, Congress must find a final solution to the grave problem of industrial unrest that has spread over the entire country.

Warning of Danger

Charles S. Thomas, Democrat, Senator from Colorado declared that the Republicans and Democrats in Congress must unite in working for a solution. He warned the Senate that unless Congress took some action to alleviate the unrest the United States would be shaken with internal warfare and bolshevism. Discussion of the railroad workers' demands occupied the Senate for two hours.

"The time has come when both sides of this chamber must join hands and seek a remedy for the conditions that have become critical in this country," declared Senator Thomas. He reviewed the race riots that occurred in Chicago, Illinois, and Washington, I. W. W. activities, and "Red" outrages and declared that they showed that industrial unrest was bringing the United States to the verge of a serious menace in bolshevism.

"I believe the immediate consequences of the industrial situation created by the demands of the four great brotherhoods of railway employees are fraught with quite as much importance to the American people as the pending treaty of peace, because they may lead to a disintegration of American institutions and certainly to a revolution of some kind, although it may prove to be exclusively an economic one," said Senator Thomas.

Complaints Justified

"There is no question about the existence of causes for industrial unrest. There is no question about the justice of complaints regarding the difficulties of obtaining a livelihood within the limits of compensation, and of a consequent unrest which, in time past, has frequently led to outbreaks of a bloody and violent character. They are the inevitable result of a great industrial and economic evil, which is always the attendant of a great war, and we can no more avoid them than we can avoid the operation of any other natural law."

The credit of the United States, he said, has been "inflated to the bursting point," through the issuance of bonds. "We have doubled, and perhaps trebled, the amount of currency

in circulation," the Senator continued, "and we can no more under these circumstances prevent the decrease of the purchasing power of the dollar nor prevent the rise in the cost of all articles of commerce than we can prevent the rising tides of the ocean."

Senator Thomas declared that "we have thus far, and particularly with regard to the employees of the government, been engaged in a game of batallone and shuttlecock."

The railway employees, he said, by striking and issuing their "pronouncement" to the American people, showed that "they have more loyalty to their labor unions than they have to the American republic."

Senator Cummins urged the Senate to "keep its head" in this crisis, and not to denounce the railroad men "unless we are sure of the facts."

Public Will Pay Cost
Senator Thomas called attention to the fact that if all the railroad men received proportionate increases the additional cost of operating the railroads would be \$800,000,000 a year. "And the public will pay the bill," said Senator Thomas.

"If the Senate could find time to take up some of our domestic problems for the safety of our own people, and avert a catastrophe which thoughtful men believe may occur at any moment, instead of spending so much time on foreign affairs, I believe the country would be better satisfied," said Senator Cummins.

"In other words," interjected Senator Thomas, "the Senator is of the opinion that if we must choose between the two, peace at home is preferable to peace abroad?"

"I am thoroughly of that opinion," replied Senator Cummins. "I am shuddering all the time lest in our concern for the downtrodden people of Europe we will suffer the same disasters through which they are now passing."

"We have already given to the President all the powers to deal with the very condition that has now arisen," said Senator Cummins. "It is unfair to Congress to issue a statement to the country that the situation cannot be dealt with by the Railroad Administration till additional legislation is enacted. The President has the absolute power through the Director-General to fix the wages of all railroad employees. The government of the United States is the employer. It can hire, it can discharge any employee. It can determine precisely what each employee shall receive for the service he renders. There can be no doubt whatever with regard to that power, because it is expressly given to the President and the Director-General in the act of March 21, 1918."

ARMENIANS NEED IMMEDIATE HELP

Military Demonstration to Protect Them Against Turks Urged by Editor—Use of Armenians in the United States Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—All that the Armenians ask is the opportunity to help themselves, and the Allies and the associated powers should not procrastinate in solving the Armenian question, said Arshag Mahdesian, editor of The New Armenia, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The monstrous notion entertained and inculcated by certain Turkophiles that the establishment of an Armenian state is dependent on the majority or minority of the Armenian population in their native land appears to encourage the Turkish authorities to kill as many Armenians as possible before the final settlement," said Mr. Mahdesian. "The Turkish authorities must be given to understand that no burglar, having killed the household, can claim ownership to the house and that, as expressed during the Armenian deportation by Mr. Paul Dumer, former president of the French Senate, when the question of Armenian population comes to be considered at the end of the war, the dead must be counted with the living."

"In 1905 the European powers delivered an ultimatum to Turkey that unless their demands for international control of the finance of Macedonia were accepted immediately they would resort to a naval demonstration. The Sultan attempted to hoodwink the powers, intimating that such action on their part would precipitate an internal uprising of the Mussulmans against the Christian population. But having become convinced that the powers had sincerely agreed to coerce Turkey into acceptance of their demands he complied with them."

"All the Turks are human machines; they do only what their Sultan or leaders will. There is no individuality or public opinion amongst the Turks because there is no liberty for them. Let the Allies and the associated powers warn the Sultan and his acolytes in no uncertain words that the instigators of Armenian massacres will be held personally responsible, then the Armenians in the new Armenian Republic of the Caucasus and elsewhere will be safe."

"Meanwhile the Allies and the associated powers must not procrastinate in freeing and safeguarding the Armenians, Syrians and Greeks of the former Ottoman empire,"

FARMERS DEMAND POTASH SUPPLIES

Request Is Made That Embargo on Imports Be Lifted—Claim Is Made That Germany Seeks to Stifle American Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There is quite a tempest just now about potash. American farmers want it in quantity, and want the embargo lifted. There are charges that the German potash syndicate is trying to stifle the infant American industry. Representatives of the National Board of Farm Organizations and the National Grange yesterday sent a letter to Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board, asking that the embargo be taken off, so that farmers can get the 250,000 tons of potash which they will need in the next year.

They state that the manufacturers have on hand only about 350 tons of American potash, and that the mills are idle because of the fear of the importation of foreign potash. They object also to the price which they say American manufacturers are trying to have guaranteed by the government.

On the other hand, it is stated the German syndicate is trying to stifle the American industry by misstatements and by unloading vast quantities of potash on the American markets.

It is said that when Hoyt S. Gale, of the Department of the Interior went to Germany to get the facts about the potash situation, he was prevented from visiting the mines and compelled to get his information from Mr. Schnedeker, director-general of the potash syndicate.

Hearing that the United States would enact a tariff to protect its industry or provide a license, this man is said to have given out information to the effect that there was little potash in Germany available for shipment to America. The War Trade Board has been approached by agents of the German syndicate asking that the embargo be lifted so that the German people could exchange what little potash they had for foodstuffs.

The American producers say that if the embargo is retained they will be able to compete with Germany in the open market within five years.

Potash Cargo Arrives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

WILMINGTON, North Carolina.—The Dutch steamer Veerhaven arrived here yesterday with the first potash from Europe that has been brought in since the war stopped shipments in 1915. She brought 4800 tons from the Alsatian potash fields, now in control of the French, after 40 years of German occupation.

DELAY IS REFUSED IN LIQUOR CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Judge Rufus E. Foster, in charge of the criminal branch of the United States District Court, has denied the request of nine men who have pleaded not guilty to the charge of selling liquor in violation of the War-Time Prohibition Act for delay of their trial until after the test cases of the constitutionality of the act have been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court.

Their attorney said that since they believed the law to be unconstitutional it would be unjust to them to try them before the point was decided by the Supreme Court. He contended also that the law, though possibly constitutional when passed, was null and void since the peace treaty had been signed, and that the liquor defendants are charged with selling was manufactured before the law was passed. But Judge Foster ruled that the men must stand trial as soon as their cases are reached on the calendar.

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PURCHASE OF 700 AIRCRAFT ENGINES

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The United Aircraft Engineering Corporation of New York, through its London agents, the Canadian & General Trust, Limited, has just entered into a contract with the British Minister of Munitions' aircraft disposal department for the purchase of 700 aircraft engines and a large number of aero-planes. These are for export to Canada and the United States and will be of great value in quickly developing the commercial use of aircraft in both countries.

SHANTUNG REPLY DECLARED EVASIVE

Pledge to Evacuate Province Said to Be Predicated Upon Future Agreement With the Chinese—Usurpation Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Japanese pronouncement on the Shantung question reached the United States through press dispatches last night. Viscount Uchida, who made the statement, declared:

1. It is not the intention of the Japanese Government to claim in Shantung any rights affecting the sovereignty of China.

2. Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Chinese territory as soon as an "agreement" is concluded with China, thus making the point that the question at issue is one to be determined by China and Japan.

3. Japan is considering the establishment of Tsingtao of a general foreign settlement instead of a purely Japanese settlement.

As far as can be ascertained, the statement utterly fails to meet the objections of the United States Senate to the Shantung provisions of the treaty of peace. Uneasiness was expressed on the "agreement" to be concluded with China prior to withdrawal, the stand taken by senators being that the question is one which must be settled by the Allies and associated powers, and not by private understandings between Japan and China.

Senator Watson of Indiana, when asked by Senator Borah on the floor of the Senate yesterday, what sort of a statement from Japan would be satisfactory to him, replied:

"Nothing short of the actual withdrawal of Japan from Shantung before the vote to ratify the treaty."

"I take it the Senator will be satisfied with no promise then, but only by the actual withdrawal before we vote to approve the treaty," said Senator Borah.

"Precisely," said Senator Watson. "That answer is perfectly satisfactory to me," said Senator Borah. "Even withdrawal would not satisfy George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska."

"To undo, as far as we can, the wrong done to China, we should be content with nothing less than the striking of the whole Shantung provision from the treaty," the Nebraska Senator said.

ABYSSINIAN MISSION SAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Prince Dedjajmah and the other members of the Abyssinian mission who came to this country on behalf of their government to congratulate President Wilson and the United States on the victory in the great war have sailed from this city aboard the steamship Martha Washington on their way home.

FRENCH FLEET RECONSTRUCTION

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, was authorized by the Cabinet today to introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies granting 1,820,000 francs for the reconstruction of the French commercial fleet.

PRESIDENT SEEKS TO COMBINE WAGE AND COST REMEDY

Mr. Wilson Advises With His Cabinet and Departmental Experts—Will Recommend Relief Measures to Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson's recommendations for reducing the cost of living will be made known in a message which he will send, or deliver in person, to Congress within a few days. Announcement to that effect was made at the White House yesterday following a long conference held by the President with A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States. The latter had been charged with the task of formulating the various relief measures proposed by Cabinet members and other officials.

Whether the President will include in the message further recommendations for legislation to meet the wage demands of 2,000,000 railroad employees was not stated, but inasmuch as a reduction in the cost of necessities is preferred by these employees to an increase in wages, it is understood that the message will be devoted largely to the promotion of industrial peace through measures designed to eliminate all artificial stimulation of prices.

Mr. Palmer presented to the President a memorandum prepared earlier in the day at a meeting attended by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; R. C. Leflingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; William B. Colver, member of the Federal Trade Commission; Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads; W. P. G. Harding, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Grain Corporation, and Judge C. B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of enforcing the Anti-Trust and Food Control acts.

Prosecutions Promised

This memorandum summarized for the President what the government is doing and purposes to do under existing laws to reduce prices, and what new legislation is considered necessary to cope with the situation. Immediate results will be sought, Mr. Palmer said, by enforcing all the penal sections of the Lever Act controlling food. Not only food, but all articles in ordinary daily use will be included in the scope of the campaign for reduced prices.

"The Department of Justice is using now all its machinery throughout the country to detect violations of the Lever Act," Mr. Palmer said. "Hoarding, profiteering, and the destruction of food to maintain prices, especially, are receiving attention. We are hopeful that we can take speedy action to teach a salutary lesson to any persons guilty of these practices, and thereby reduce costs to the consuming public."

Mr. Barnes had a conference with President Wilson after Mr. Palmer left, to discuss the government's policy toward the new wheat crop. The proposal to sell wheat at a loss, which would be made up out of the Treasury, and to reduce the cost of flour, as well as the proposal to restrict all restrictions on trading, on the assumption that the price would fall in a free market, were among those upon which the President is said to have desired expert information before making recommendations to Congress.

Hearings on Packer Bills

The Senate Committee on Agriculture decided yesterday to start hearings on the Kenyon and Kendrick bills for the control of the meat-packing industry as a first step toward solving the problem of food prices. An effort to start immediately was blocked on the ground that the peace treaty monopolized so much of the time of the Senate.

In order to consider the question of wages of railroad employees, a subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee was appointed to report to the full committee a plan of action. This committee will make a preliminary report within the next few days.

In the Senate, Miles Poindexter, Republican, Senator from Washington, said that he wished to "call the attention of the Attorney-General and his assistants" to the act of Aug. 10, 1917, which empowered the federal authorities to take action against combinations that profited through the distribution of food.

"I notice that the President and his Cabinet, particularly the Attorney-General," said Senator Poindexter, "are endeavoring to discover means to reach profiteering, with a view to lowering the cost of living, and that they will ask Congress to enact legislation to give them power to prosecute profiteers. I recommend the bill to the Attorney-General and his assistants, and ask if it is not sufficient to accomplish the purpose which he has proclaimed."

Delay Is Opposed

The decision to delay consideration of the Kenyon-Kendrick packer bills was reached at a public meeting of the Agricultural Committee, A. J. Gronna, Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the committee, opposed the imme-

date consideration of the bills, and Aug. 18 finally was set as the date for starting hearings, as a compromise. Senator Gronna said that the hearings would require 60 to 90 days, in order to hear all persons who are concerned with the legislation.

Senator Gronna expressed the opinion that the peace treaty should be ratified by the Senate before the packer bills are taken up. Senator Kenyon and others emphatically insisted that food prices demand immediate action.

"Other committees are not waiting, and we have got to have legislation on the high cost of living immediately," J. E. Ransdell, Democrat, from Louisiana, said. "There is tremendous unrest throughout the country, and it may be quieted somewhat by hearings at once that will bring the thought from all interests of the country as to what should be done."

Many Problems Involved

"The high cost of living is interrelated with everything," Senator Gronna declared. "It will require from 60 to 90 days to hear all the interests that ought to be heard. We have to consider labor, products of the farm, and factories, manufacturing, railroad transportation and money problems if we are going to effect a real change in the high cost of living."

"I believe the public will be impatient if we allow these hearings to drag along," said Arthur Capper, Republican, Senator from Kansas. "This question is overshadowing everything else, and will continue to do so for three or six months."

"It is the one great question," said E. S. Johnson, Democratic Senator from South Dakota. "If we don't have immediate and drastic action, we are going to have a revolution. You may just about it, but it is in the air." He said he favored laws to limit profits in all business, just as bankers are limited in interest rates.

Profiteering Alleged

Senator Capper declared that three-fourths of the retailers in Washington were selling goods for double what they cost them. "We found one cut-rate dealer who was getting only from 50 to 60 per cent, but he was making a lot of money," Senator Capper said.

At a hearing held by the District of Columbia Committee of the Senate yesterday on the prices charged for food in Washington, F. E. White, vice-president of the packing firm of Armour & Co., denied that the packers were profiteering.

"There is no profiteering," he said. "The packers have no advantage over anyone else, other than that acquired by hard work." He testified that the packers made no profit on beef this year. The prices of hides and other by-products, he said, had increased, but he said the higher the price obtained for hides and the other by-products, the more the packers could pay to the farmers for cattle, and the lower the price of meat to the consumer.

"The packers," he said, "welcomed an investigation of their books," and he declared the high cost of living "is just as big a problem to the big business men of the country as it is to anyone else."

Price of Ice Reduced

Result of Investigation by State Commission in Massachusetts City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—The retail price of ice in this city will be reduced from \$1 to 75 cents a hundred, weight under an agreement reached yesterday at a conference between ice dealers and the state commission appointed by legislative authority to investigate the high cost of the necessities of life. The conference followed the first hearing held by the commission. Charles H. Adams, Mayor of Melrose, Massachusetts, presided in the absence of the chairman, Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne.

Representatives of the Attorney-General of Massachusetts, the United States District Attorney in Boston, Massachusetts, and the district attorney of Essex County attended the hearing, with the purpose of instituting criminal action in case evidence of offenses against the criminal law was adduced. No announcement was made of any such action, however.

Although there was no conclusive evidence of conspiracy to maintain high prices for ice, the testimony tended to show that the smaller dealers generally followed the prices set by the largest dealer, the Lawrence Ice Company. It appeared that the uniform price charged was not justified on the basis of fair return on investment; for although dealers who harvest ice locally can put it in their icehouses for as little as 25 cents a ton, those who buy ice outside must pay much more and also suffer more loss from shrinkage in transportation. Yet all charge the same price, receiving about \$12 a ton wholesale and about \$20 a ton at retail. Those who buy all or part of their ice in New Hampshire pay about \$5 a ton for it, but declare that shrinkage brings its cost to \$12 or more a ton. The situation is complicated by the fact that most of the dealers receive ice from several sources and many of them probably actually do not know what they have paid for it all.

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tell one-half a cent between trades. The descent did not cease until corn was 32 cents a bushel below the high quotation a week ago.

Army Food for Boston

Purchase of Carload, by City—Profiteering Inquiries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The city of Boston yesterday completed arrangements for the purchase of a carload of surplus army food, at a cost of \$7500, and the food will be obtained from the quartermaster terminal in South Boston at the earliest possible opportunity. There is, according to reports received by the Women's Public Service Committee, which will have charge of the food distribution, a great public call for the food, fully five carloads being the estimate placed on the demand.

It was said yesterday that it might be possible to start the distribution as early as tomorrow night. The carload of food will include canned vegetables and canned meat, principally the former, for the reason that the demand for meat is less than the demand for vegetables. The city of Waltham also plans to sell a carload of food at cost to its citizens.

The women's committee is receiving orders by mail at the City Hall, and is also making a survey of the needs of various districts through inquiries carried on in factories and elsewhere. Requests are coming in rapidly, and further purchases of food are expected soon.

The committee expects that the canned vegetables can be sold from 4 to 12 cents a can cheaper than the same goods in the stores, and that meat will be sold from 2 to 11 cents a pound cheaper than present prices.

The state inquiry through the commission on the necessities of life and the federal government's investigation, conducted into profiteering by the United States district attorney's office, will be supplemented, it is expected, by an inquiry undertaken by the district attorney of Suffolk County, for the City Council has passed an order requesting such action. The federal government's investigation is understood to center on the sugar, coal, and boot and shoe businesses.

Procedure under the Clayton or Sherman acts is possible, and the success of the fish case prosecutions is cited as proof that the state laws are sufficient to bring offenders to justice. General John H. Sherburne, chairman of the Commission on the Necessities of Life, met yesterday the executive committee of the board of managers of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to discuss his work in investigating the high prices of all necessities of life.

Administration Arraigned

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A resolution directing the President "to employ means directly within his power" to relieve the people from the high cost of living, and containing a general indictment of the Democratic Administration, was announced yesterday by C. W. Riddick, Republican Representative from Montana. Six primary causes of high costs were set forth in the resolution, as follows:

"Government extravagance and waste; purchase and hoarding by the War Department of vast quantities of food and clothing; export of large amounts of necessities of life; continued inflation of currency under the Federal Reserve Act; encumbering federal pay roll with hordes of unnecessary and unproductive employees; failure and refusal of the Administration to enforce federal statutes prohibiting combinations in unfair restraint of trade."

Newark Sales Continued

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor. Newark, New Jersey.—Twenty-five hundred hams at 32 cents a pound were put on sale at Newark fire houses yesterday by Mayor Gillen. The demand for army bacon continued, and the Mayor ordered 30,000 pounds more for sale today, when he will have canned vegetables also on sale.

Flour Drops Again in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Wholesalers announced yesterday a reduction of 40 cents a barrel in the price of flour. This followed a similar reduction a week ago.

Omaha to Buy Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. OMAHA, Nebraska.—The Omaha city commission has appropriated \$10,000 to be used as a revolving fund for the purchase of staple foodstuffs, either from the army or in the open market, for resale to consumers at cost price plus cost of handling. Articles listed are flour, potatoes, cured meats and canned vegetables.

PEACE BONFIRES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa (Tuesday).—The official peace celebrations began on Saturday with festivals in all the towns throughout the South African Union and they are to continue four days. The celebrations included a wonderful chain of bonfires extending from the cape to the Limpopo River and over the greater part of Rhodesia. In the high veldt which embraces Witwatersrand and a large part of the Transvaal, the effect was particularly fine owing to the clear atmosphere and the absence of clouds.

SECOND DIVISION TO MARCH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The famous second division will be paraded in New York City on Friday, under a decision announced yesterday at the War Department. The parade will start at 3 p. m.

EUROPE FOR LEAGUE EXPERT TESTIFIES

Norman H. Davis Says Affairs Abroad Will Not Be Settled Till It Is Ratified—He Replies to Questions of Senators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"The difficulties in Europe are more a state of mind than anything else," Norman H. Davis, financial expert to the American delegation at the Peace Conference, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday.

"Difficulties in Europe did not terminate with the signing of the armistice; people are restless; there is no confidence in credit. Things will not be settled until the treaty is ratified. People are hoping for the League of Nations. That will not solve all the problems, but it will contribute to their solution. It is largely a psychological situation. If the treaty is not ratified, there will be very serious financial and industrial results."

In reply to the question whether the French wanted the League of Nations, Mr. Davis said that they did, and that the reason that the French leaders were concerned with the French armistice was because they wanted it before the treaty went into effect. He was not aware of any change of sentiment in Great Britain, France or Italy, since he left Europe at the same time the President did, nor had he read that the British Parliament had laughed when Lloyd George mentioned the League of Nations.

Europe Wants League of Nations

Having expressed his opinion that practically all of the peoples of Europe wanted the League of Nations, Mr. Davis was asked by Frank B. Brandegee, Senator from Connecticut, whether he considered himself competent to say what the peoples of Europe wanted. "How, sitting as a financial expert in Paris, could you know anything about the people of Europe? Do you consider yourself competent to inform this committee about all the people now?"

Mr. Davis replied that he took a great interest in the study of this question, and that as a member of the supreme economic council he had means of learning much.

He was interrupted by Senator Brandegee, who demanded, "What opportunities did you have?" "I was trying to tell you," said Mr. Davis, "that I was on the supreme economic council which had charge of food, finances, shipping, the blockade, and industry. Mr. Hoover was on this committee and his agents who were in all parts of Europe kept him informed, so that he had an excellent opportunity to gauge sentiment. I also talked to those who had come from all parts of Europe. They were expecting a great deal from the League of Nations, perhaps more than it can accomplish."

View Changed by Study of Situation

"If we should ratify the treaty and strike out the League of Nations, what effect would it have?" "I think it would have a terrible effect on Europe," Mr. Davis said that he had not originally been in favor of the League of Nations, but had reluctantly come to the conclusion that it was necessary after studying the situation in Europe, and attempting to settle many questions.

Asked about Shantung by Philander C. Knox, Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Davis said he believed that even that question could be settled by the League of Nations.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, asked if boundaries settled by allied and associated powers could be modified by the League of Nations. Mr. Davis replied that they could be if one of them desired it.

Attitude of President

Mr. Knox said they wanted to call an expert to tell the things that Mr. Davis could not explain, and asked whom he would suggest. "The President," said Mr. Davis.

Key Pittman, Senator from Nevada, said that that was just what this committee had refused to do, and Mr. Lodge replied that he wanted to state right then that the President had not asked to come.

"But he said in his message to Congress that he was willing to come," "I do not think it is proper for us to summon him," said Mr. Lodge.

George H. Moses asked Mr. Davis if he had noticed since his return that there was enough in this country to engage the attention of Americans and if it was right to send food to Europe, thus raising prices in America.

Mr. Davis said that he did not think it would raise prices if only the surplus was sold.

ALLIES FORCED TO EVACUATE ONEGA

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Allied forces that landed at Onega on the north Russian front, attempting to recapture it, were driven out after 16 hours' fierce fighting in the streets, according to a Bolshevik official report received here by wireless today.

The Bolshevik statement said the allied troops reembarried under fire from their ships and that the warships steamed northward. One of the allied vessels, it was reported, was set on fire by the Bolshevik artillery. Ukrainian troops have occupied Aleshki, the message adds.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Democratic State Committee last night announced its ticket, except for the governorship, candidates for which are being allowed to take out their own

papers, and the auditorship, the candidate for which has not yet been decided on. The slate follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, Col. John F. J. Herbert of Worcester, leader of the American Legion in Massachusetts; Secretary of State, Charles H. McGuire of Lynn; Treasurer, Chandler M. Wood of Winchester, and Attorney-General, Joseph A. Conry of Boston.

AIM OF CONTROL OF PRICES EXPLAINED

British Food Controller Testifies Before Committee in House of Commons That Purpose Is to Create a Fair Average Cost

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The select committee appointed to inquire into the high prices of food and other articles and the question of profiteering began its sittings today at the House of Commons. G. H. Roberts, British Food Controller, who was the first witness, stated that 94 per cent of the foodstuffs consumed in Great Britain had been controlled and that Great Britain enjoyed very favorable food prices compared with other countries.

High prices in Great Britain, he said, were not due to scarcity but to increased cost of production, and food prices were bound to rise whether controlled or not, but control would regulate distribution and create a fair average price.

Government's Attitude Toward Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—In the House of Commons tonight Lord Robert Cecil asked for the government's assurance regarding its attitude towards the proposed general strike in the coal mining, railway and other transport industries, to enforce the adoption of certain policies concerning Russia, military service and conscientious objectors. Mr. Bonar Law, the government leader in the House, replied that any attempt to enforce decisions on political questions would end the democratic and constitutional government in this country. It was therefore, unnecessary to say that it would be the government's duty to resist any such attempt with all the resources at its disposal.

Status of Australian Seamen's Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Tuesday).—The seamen's strike has now lasted three months and there is still no sign of settlement. The president of the Seamen's Union, with a view to getting support from the outside, has cabled asking American seamen to isolate Australia, until the strikers' demands have been conceded.

Agricultural Strike Near Paris

PARIS, France (Monday).—An agricultural strike has been declared in the region of Melun, about 25 miles southeast of this city. The men demand wages of 13 francs per day with double pay during harvest. The farmers offer 11 francs per day. A meeting of the farmers and their employees, which was attended by the prefect of the Seine-et-Marne department, was held here today, but it resulted in no decision. The strike continues without incident.

Subway Motormen on Strike

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Motormen of the South London subway went on strike today in what Labor leaders said was an extension of the sympathetic movement to support the striking policemen. Engineers of the Southwestern Railway, belonging to the Associated Locomotive Engineers, declared a strike at midnight on Sunday.

London was on short bread rations today because of the continuance of the bakers' strike.

The national balloting by the bakers showed the offer of arbitration was rejected overwhelmingly. Another conference of the bakers' leaders with the Ministry of Labor will be held tomorrow.

No More Developments in Switzerland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ZURICH, Switzerland (Tuesday).—No further developments have occurred in the Swiss general strike. The Zurich Federation of Trades Unions and Christian Socialists have refused to participate in the strike on the ground that it is purely political and Bolshevik in character. The Workmen's Union in Berne has also refused to take part. By a municipal command order, the troops will make immediate use of their arms in the event of a fresh provocation being given.

Quiet Day in Liverpool

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LIVERPOOL, England (Tuesday).—Yesterday passed quietly, although the number of strikers was increased by the tramway employees who came in on a wages grievance. The chief constable of Liverpool last night stated that there had been no extension of the police strike. On the other hand numerous applications had been received from men asking to be allowed to return to duty, alleging that they had no desire to strike but were deceived or intimidated into doing so. The men, however, will not be taken back.

Seven hundred and twenty volunteers registered for duty as special constables in addition to 250 who served during the war. Sixty cavalrymen, mostly Hussars, arrived yesterday as military reinforcements.

POSITION STATED OF BLACKSMITHS

Men Will Return Only if Assured of Receiving Wages Demanded, Made Retroactive, Says Leader—Strikers Defy Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The blacksmiths who are out in the railroad strike, will go back to work within 48 hours if they are given assurance, while awaiting congressional action, that they will be given the wage scale of 85 cents an hour for mechanics and 60 cents an hour for helpers, and if the scale is made retroactive, said Edward Tegmeyer, general vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, in discussing the strike situation here yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Without this assurance, he declared, it is useless to talk about them going back to work.

The international officers are unable to get the men to go to work, Tegmeyer said. Officials of the union here who have attempted to make speeches to the men to get them to call off the strike have been hooted, according to Mr. Tegmeyer.

The demands of the men are reasonable, when the cost of living is taken into consideration, Mr. Tegmeyer declared. He said there had been too much delay in meeting the demands of the railroad shopmen. The railroad men are now asking what the same class of workers have been getting in the shipyards since last October, he said, and they are entitled to that amount.

The men went out illegally. All the international officers can do is to tell them to go back, continued Mr. Tegmeyer, and if they do not obey, the constitution gives the international officers the right to revoke their charters, but he said he did not look for the revocation of any charters.

The situation among the railroad men is serious, according to Mr. Tegmeyer. If the strike was not settled, he said, he thought it would spread to the shipyards, navy yards and steel mills. This is a harvest time for the radicals, said Mr. Tegmeyer. At such times they get in their best work. The long delay in settling this matter, which the men are justly entitled to and the cost of living, which is beyond all reason, he said, are the causes of all the trouble.

J. T. Sanderson, secretary-treasurer of the District Railway Shops of Chicago, which is engineering the strike, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that the men would hold out for their demands. He declared that 250,000 had gone out.

Grave Issue Seen

Boston Chamber of Commerce Urges Congressmen to Stand for People

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The following statement has been issued by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and sent to the President of the United States, senators and representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Director-General of Railroads:

"The inference to be drawn from the statement of the railroad brotherhoods, as published in the morning papers, presenting a grave issue to the people of this country. The brotherhoods are entitled to fair consideration of their plan by Congress. Their leaders deprecate the use of a strike to carry through this plan; but their announcement states that 'Labor happens to have firm organizations through which it may become articulate.' No one can forget the coercion that resulted in the passage of the Adamson Bill in the summer of 1916. We hope that no such method will be adopted in the present instance; but if a strike should be threatened to enforce the acceptance of their plan by Congress; we ask the senators and representatives of this Commonwealth in Congress to stand for the right and liberties of the whole people against the demands of any class which seeks special privilege by coercive methods. We are against special privilege alike for Capital and Labor, and we believe that there is only one way in a democracy to deal with public questions—namely, to obtain by orderly procedure a decision of the majority of all the people."

"We believe that Labor should have fair wages and good conditions of work. Our special committee on the present railroad situation has already recommended that Labor should be represented upon the directorate of the railroads, and we are not opposed to any just system of profit sharing which will encourage in Labor greater efficiency and give to it corresponding greater rewards."

"We are, however, opposed to government ownership. Government ownership stifles initiative, destroys efficiency, and substitutes for the wise regulation by law of economic forces an unwise regulation by political influence; but if the majority of the people of this country decide in favor of government ownership, we will cheerfully acquiesce in their decision."

Other expressions of opinion locally on the Plumb plan by bankers and financiers are, on the whole, unfavorable to it, but a former Attorney-General of the State has expressed the view that it has apparently many merits and deserves careful examination, at least. Labor leaders favor it, and recommend social ownership of great industries.

Walkout of 5000 in Milwaukee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Nearly 5000 men employed in the extensive shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad here walked out at 2 p. m. yesterday when their demands for 85 cents an hour for mechanics and 60 cents for helpers were not met. The strike is regarded as serious, for without the assistance of the Milwaukee shops the eastern end of the road cannot long be operated.

CONSUMERS LEAGUE FORMED NEAR PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—On Monday some hundred inhabitants of an arrondissement which includes Montmartre met to organize a consumers' league against the high cost of living. Having elected officers and decided on the formation of committees to control the retail prices of the main foodstuffs, those present proceeded to give practical effect to their plans by sending a committee of investigation to one of the principal street markets, where they protested against variations in prices being charged for different kinds of produce. As a result, prices fell rapidly and there were salesmen who altered their tickets before the deputation could descend upon them.

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 13.

Number that stand against, 1.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, with date:

ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.

WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.

MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.

KANSAS—June 16, 1919.



THE WINDOW
of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free,
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Long Haul

That the war brought to France an object lesson in the utility of the motor truck as a means of freight transportation appears in plans now under way to develop a long haul system. It is hoped thereby to quicken the movement of goods, and lessen the impatience of various business interests with the slowness of railway and waterway traffic. The practicability of the motor truck as a freight carrier was a revelation to Frenchmen of business who had depended in normal times on what would be held an abnormally slow service. From Havre to Paris by boat means often a journey of at least three months, and at the quickest, which requires special arrangement with the government, takes about four weeks. Commenting on railroad transportation between Paris and the seaports, a Paris business man is reported as saying that from Havre one must expect a delay of one or two months from Bordeaux a delay of two or three months, and that "when goods for Paris reach Marseilles they stay there." The humorous exaggeration illustrates the condition which is turning Frenchmen to the hopeful project of long hauls by motor trucks, a solution which will probably develop because the Nation is already provided with excellent roads.

Middelburg Butter Market

Belgium's desire to annex a part of Zealand brings to public attention a little country of islands where it is said the people never change the fashion of their attire and the children dress exactly like their parents. Every island, for that matter almost every town, has its distinctive way of dressing, established nobody knows just how long ago, and making this possible addition to Belgium a "paradise of quaint costumes." One gets a glimpse of Zealand in the description of the butter market at Middelburg by a delighted foreign visitor. "If you saunter in through the iron gateway, standing hospitably wide to invite buyers, you will find the front row occupied all round the three sides of the arcade with close-set rows of heavy baskets and the back row by the wall with a hundred or more rows farmers' wives and daughters, dainty as the proverbial new pin, in glistening white caps, gold spirals, coral necklaces, many finger rings, and best black aprons over the second best gown. A tiny maid of four, a wee liddle unable to speak plainly, wear precisely the same costume as mother or father—full, long, black skirts, white cap, tiny gold spiral, coral beads and aprons for one; black cloth, much adorned with silver buttons, silver buckled shoes, and queer black hat for the other." Quite different from those of Middelburg are the costumes of Ter Goote butter market where the colors are brighter and the arrangement of a woman's lace cap tells her religious faith. Dairy and chicken coop are under the exclusive management of farmers' wives in Zealand, and the butter markets are their place of business exchange. Just now nobody is selling eggs and butter goes forward to a chorus of discussion of the proposed annexation by Belgium.

In the Conservatoire des Arts

Somebody of an investigative turn, having been tracing the pedigree of the automobile, finds the oldest visible ancestor in the Conservatoire des Arts, Paris, where it has been preserved since it passed out of use as a passenger vehicle. The machine is a three-wheeled car, driven by steam, and invented by Nicholas Joseph Cugnot, a French military engineer. It was his second steam automobile, the first made in 1869, having failed because it was able to travel only a short distance without stopping to get up steam, incidentally the Ministry of War was so interested in its possibilities that the first known forerunner of the automobile was paid for out of the public funds. From then on inventors continued experimenting with the "horseless carriage," and many were made and operated in England and America, although they never became common. The necessity of stopping to take on fuel or water limited them to short runs; and the idea of practical travel without the customary horse made no real progress, until the invention of the expansion motor led the way to a dependable form of motive power.

Chimney Island

Eighteen miles west of Brockville, Ontario, in the St. Lawrence River, is the historic Chimney or Bridge Island. The upper Chimney Island possesses peculiar associations as a former British

ish military post. The other or lower Chimney Island was last year acquired by the Ogdensburg Bird Club "to keep as a bird sanctuary and to preserve as a historical monument of interest to all who value the places associated with our nation's past." And now comes the Historic Landmarks Association of Canada with the suggestion that a tablet be placed upon this lower Chimney Island. The chimney, whence the popular name of the island was derived, and which formed the last vestige of the military works which stood there, disappeared a few years ago. It was built in 1800 with material brought from Kingston, Ontario. After the capture of Ogdensburg by the British in 1813, a blockhouse was erected on Chimney Island, but after the war of that period between Great Britain and the United States, the blockhouse was abandoned and finally destroyed. Thus, doubtless, was helped to realization the proud boast that not a vestige of a fortification of any kind marred the continuity of a 3000 mile frontier between Canada and the United States.

A Story From Lille

The story has just come out of how soldiers, prisoners, and civilians in the French town of Lille, immediately after the occupation by the Germans, were set to work finishing the Nouveau Theater, which became temporarily the Deutsches Theater. The fine new playhouse was approaching completion when the Germans entered the city, and was "just what they wanted" to provide entertainment for the troops. But the town authorities held back from finishing the structure for the use of the German Army. The incomplete building stood there, cluttered with debris; the plans had disappeared, and so had a great many articles of theatrical equipment. That the invaders thought should have been present. Failing to persuade the municipality to go on with the work, the Germans requisitioned the workmen and began clearing away the debris, under which were found the cases of theatrical fittings which had been hastily buried. The theater was finished, and its season opened with a performance of Goethe's "Iphigenie en Tauride." The performers, as a rule, were members of two or three troupes that traveled from army to army, and appeared at different cities, according to an arranged schedule.

In a Danish Village

With the question so much under discussion of creating a wider outlook for people in the smaller communities, the report of a traveling student of social conditions as to the position in Denmark is particularly interesting. Denmark begins the new era with a remarkably satisfactory village life already established. The Dane, declares this observer, have proved that the thing can be done, and have in this respect no "problem" whatever. There the average villager is as intellectually alert and as intelligently interested in what is going on in the world as the average dweller in large city. "It is in the villages," he says, "more often than not that parliamentary candidates are asked the most searching questions; and it is the village constituents who keep the strictest watch over folkish doings; and when things go wrong, call ministers to account most promptly." The typical Danish cottage, it appears, has both newspapers and books, and the typical Danish peasant is intelligently acquainted with what is doing in other countries. The secret seems to be that the Danish idea of national development long ago provided the country with facilities equal to the town for reading, learning, and studying; and that the villagers, having more leisure, have gradually outdistanced the town-folk in general practical education. In each village the meeting house is a social center; and "no self-respecting village community would ever dream of being without some place where not only daily papers but weekly and monthly reviews, as well as books, may be read." Denmark, it appears, has already gone far toward attaining a practical ideal of community life.

A Forgotten Language

"Tee crowfoot girdle treetop turtle," said one gentleman to another, as reported by the Minneapolis Journal, in an article in that city. "Scalp thirty reel blaze," he continued, reading from an old leather-bound ledger. "Scalp thirty reel blaze," repeated his companion, and wrote it down on a sheet of paper. The two gentlemen, says the Journal, were talking a language once used but now forgotten in Minnesota, and they were respectively a former surveyor-general of logs and lumber and his assistant, busy identifying some ancient logs that had been a long time sunk in a river. The strange-sounding sentences were composed of identification marks, of which at least 6000 have been recorded since the pioneer days when logs were first cut in Minnesota forests. Billions of feet of lumber from the great forests have been thus marked, and once in a while some old logs are recovered from the river bottom, and the old ledger of bark marks and stamps at the ends of the logs is again referred to.

English Cottages

The movement in England for the preservation of the English cottage, or rather of typical examples of old cottages, has a strong following. For antiquity means almost invariably picturesque, apart from any claim to historical merit. But when the two claims are combined, the appeal of the cottage for preservation becomes irresistible. A special effort is being made by the chairman of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings who, while admitting the claims of "better housing" protests against indiscriminate enthusiasm in that direction. It is often possible to eliminate all shortcomings without destruction of the cottages. The preservation of ancient cottages would, it is claimed, be assisted by what has

been so often urged by competent authorities, namely, a full survey of every county. In this way any specimens honestly worth keeping from historic and architectural points of view would be noted, and ignorant zeal would be frustrated from demolishing what is of the greatest interest to the public. Quite apart from the mere beauty of the oldest buildings, they are needed as a social record, just as much as the pottery and instruments to be found in every museum.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England (July 3)—Back from the Paris conference, bringing peace with honor in a sense more real than covered the historic phrase when Disraeli arrived from Berlin, the Prime Minister finds himself confronted by a congeries of difficulties, a single one of which would have been sufficient for a session in pre-war time. Such is the irrepressible Irish question, as active and as implacable today as it was when Gladstone had not struggled with it during more than half of his career as Prime Minister. It must needs be straightway dealt with, otherwise the act of Parliament bestowing Home Rule on Ireland, which for nearly five years has lain couchant in the Statute Book, will automatically spring into operation. An important section of the supporters of the government, known as the Unionist Business Committee, have in one of the pistol-to-the-head messages that reached him in Paris, demanded immediate and definite declaration of the trade and fiscal policy of the government for which manufacturers and merchants anxious to get about their business impatiently wait.

Within the past 10 days consequent on the issue of the reports of the Coal Commission, differing in detail but unanimous in favor of nationalization, a fresh difficulty presents itself. In the transport bill, members recognize the thin edge of the wedge of what they regard as a fatal heresy. On resumption of sittings after the Whitsun recess one of the first things done by an organized section of members, numbering at least 200 Ministerialists, was to dispatch to Mr. Bonar Law, awaiting opportunity at Versailles of signing the treaty of peace, a telegram demanding an interview before the government finally commit themselves to the transport bill on the report stage. The result was a series of concessions that saved the bill.

"A Bit of their Mind"

The Prime Minister had his last hours in Paris disturbed by another threat of a deputation awaiting his return to Westminster, anxious to give him "a bit of their mind" on the vital issues raised by the report of the Coal Commission. Meanwhile the Labor Party threatens a general strike. These pitfalls might be avoided by the adroit statesman who, since he succeeded to the premiership, has weathered an interminable succession of storms. But he comes back to Westminster to face a vitally altered condition of affairs. The majority, though Lafayette individually might have done so, but it must be remembered there could be no possibility have been such a league then. The present league is one composed of free nations, the governments being responsible to parliaments. There were no such governments during the Revolution, with the possible exception of England, but its Parliament did not represent the people. A League of Nations in the eighteenth century would have been a curse. As Kant perceived, there could never be a safe federation of the nations until each had a republican form of government.

Some Salary Problems

A minor difficulty, one of the personal character that has irresistible attraction for the House of Commons, will present itself when the estimate for the privy council office comes up for consideration. It is proposed to more than double the salary of the lord president, raising it from £2000 to £5000 per annum. At any time such a proposal would require strong backing. The post of the lord president of the council is of an ornamental character, primarily designed, as is chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, to qualify for service in the Cabinet a statesman who from certain considerations is not regarded as competent to wrangle with the hard work of the head of a department of the State. When, during Lord Rosebery's brief term of premiership, it was sought to find him an office of nominal position that would leave him free to devote time and energy to the duties of the Premier combined with the leadership of the House of Lords, the presidency of the privy council was found ready to hand and was accepted. That it should have attached to it the comparatively modest salary of £2000 a year indicates its relative position in the administration. Proposals to more than double the charge on the treasury come unfortunately at a time when, having loaded the public with almost the last straw of taxation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is compelled to appeal for a loan of unlimited millions, preaching rigid economy as a patriotic duty making possible liberal subscription. Lord Curzon cannot plead poverty in support of his claim. It is true his percentage is not richly endowed from family resources. But he married, in succession two wealthy ladies.

Appetite proverbially grows with what it feeds upon. Unexpectedly endowed with salaries of £400 a year bestowed at a time when the country, unaware of the proximity of a devastating war, was rolling in riches, Oliver Twist—chiefly workmen members to whom, before they reached West-

minster, a wage of £400 a year for six months' attendance at the work-house was beyond the dreams of avarice—now "asks for more." They want their pittance raised by at least 50 per cent to begin with, and the immediate privilege of free first class tickets over the railways. The demand has not yet assumed the definite form of a resolution. But the submission of one is an event of the near future.

M. P.'s Who Reefuse Pay

An impetus to the movement is given by disclosure of extravagance in motor cars at government offices, and the maintenance of excessive ministerial staffs hurriedly created in time of war and drawing salaries in a period of peace. Further encouragement to the movement has naturally been given by the proposal to increase the salary of the lord president of the council. "Why," the Labor members reasonably ask, "should we be content with £400 a year, when Lord Curzon's wages for doing nothing are more than doubled?" When, six years ago, Mr. Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, started the country by breaking through one of the oldest and highest traditions of the Mother of Parliaments by introducing the practice of payment of members, a group of the oldest and most influential members resented what they regarded as a departure from constitutional practice long established, by declining to accept the proffered salaries. Inquiry made the other day reveals the fact that in the present House there are six men who continue to practice this financially Spartan rule. Six is not many out of an assembly numbering 707. But in Abraham's time diligent search failed to find 10 just men in the cities of the plain.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 837)

Questions from the Floor

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The following questions were recently presented in a great New York forum to a lecturer on the League of Nations. They are the kind of questions that are in the minds of thousands of anxious Americans during these critical days. I wish in this paper to give an answer to them.

Q. How would a revolution in any country be affected by the League of Nations? Had we had a league, could France have helped us in 1779 or we helped Cuba in 1898?

A. Under the covenant a revolution would not be helped by military aid by any outside nation, neither would the government against which revolt was made receive military assistance in suppressing it. During our Revolution, had there been a league like the one proposed, France could not have come to our assistance, though Lafayette individually might have done so. But it must be remembered there could be no possibility have been such a league then. The present league is one composed of free nations, the governments being responsible to parliaments. There were no such governments during the Revolution, with the possible exception of England, but its Parliament did not represent the people. A League of Nations in the eighteenth century would have been a curse. As Kant perceived, there could never be a safe federation of the nations until each had a republican form of government.

Had the proposed league existed before the Spanish War, we should have been pledged to arbitrate the question of the Maine and there would have been no war. Spain, with her reconcentrado camps crying to heaven for help would never have been allowed to become one of the nine in the council of the league, as she is now. The moral and economic pressure that could have been brought to bear on her would have ameliorated conditions even had she not been expelled for not conforming to the Labor provisions which are in Article XXIII. People who lie awake nights to find posers to confound advocates of the league should learn that such questions as these are paradoxical and as inapplicable as questions about transportation in the terms of the railroad and airplane if applied to the days before they existed.

Q. Would not the Central Powers, in conjunction with Russia, form a league of socialistic nations in order to combat the league of governments of the "Big Five"?

A. There is grave danger that if Germany is long excluded this will be the result. But there is no expectation of long exclusion. The important modifications made last April in the covenant to permit the permanent members in the council to be increased indefinitely beyond the present five and for the four temporary minor states to have additions, were modifications made expressly to provide for future inclusion of Germany and Russia and to remove the danger

of five nations being always allowed to dominate. Both Russia and Germany should be admitted to the Council at the earliest possible moment. At the first meeting of the league some action should be taken to forestall the disaster suggested by the question.

III

Q. How can you reconcile your conception of the League of Nations with the concrete fact that the "Big Four" are conducting an unofficial war against Russia and Hungary which have Socialist governments?

A. One is certainly amazed that the Peace Conference did not keep a large commission of both radicals and conservatives who speak Russian traveling from the Baltic to Vladivostok and reporting regularly on social, economic, and political conditions. Apparently it has been content to receive information from a few semi-official reporters in Russia and from the representatives of the bourgeois class that have flocked to Paris. The policy of the "Big Four" has been vacillating and a cause of grave anxiety to all liberals. But they are not the League of Nations. The policy as to Russia is not embodied in the covenant. The four men chiefly responsible may all be out of office in two years. One of them is already out of the league. The democratic forces of the world may, if they will to do so, interpret, apply, and amend the provisions of the covenant, beginning next autumn at its first session, so as to make it the greatest blessing the world has known for nineteen centuries. This is the prime consideration. The "Big Four" were amenable to public pressure, as shown by changes in the covenant and treaty. They will remain amenable during their little day of power.

The league will never suppress member states that become socialistic, if they are peaceful. It may be slow to admit turbulent states, but the obvious necessity of having Russia within the league is going to hasten her entrance into it, which in the present chaotic condition in that country could not be permitted, as there is no certainty what form of government the majority desire or can maintain.

IV

Q. Can you find any basis for your optimistic view of the future of the league when you review the surrender to Japan in the abandonment of justice to China?

A. The Shantung concession is a bitter one for liberals to accept. It involved a choice between having the ablest nation in Asia outside the league and in danger of combining with Russia and Germany against it, or of making concessions in regard to racial equality which would have endangered the ratification of the league, or of recognizing the validity of a secret treaty. Our commission, it is understood, were divided as to policy. The promise given by Japan at three different times to return the Chinese territory enables the Senate to say in ratification that it does so with the understanding that Japan will honor this promise and that America after entrance into the league will continually urge China's just claims. Understandings are not reservations or amendments. There should be no failure to ratify the treaty because of the Shantung concession. Said that great liberal, General Smuts, "I signed the peace treaty, not because I consider it a satisfactory document, but because it is imperatively necessary to close the war; because the world needs peace above all else, and nothing could be more fatal than the continuance of the state of suspense between peace and war. The months since the armistice was signed have been perhaps as upsetting, unsettling, and ruinous to Europe as the previous four years of war."

V

Q. Is not the objection raised against the league covenant that it creates a superstate partially true? Furthermore is not an evolution toward that state desirable?

A. The world will know better in 10 years whether an evolution toward a superstate is or is not desirable. There is now no superstate proposed. At present any government that can vote to enter the league and to withdraw from it and that can make covenants has not lost sovereignty. "Under the terms of Article I," says Senator Swanson, "membership in the league is confined to any fully self-governing state. None of the members of the league subscribe to undertakings which impair their sovereignty."

VI

Q. If the league is so wonderful, why does Senator Johnson call it a "huge war trust"?

A. Because he misinterprets Article I.

Q. How about Soup?

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X, and conjures up fantastic pictures that deceive himself and a large body of uninformed Americans. He is a brave and fearless exponent of the people's rights, and if his interpretation were correct he would have the support of all sane Americans in opposing the sending of great armies of American boys on constant missions to the ends of the earth to preserve forever the boundaries that exist when the treaty is ratified. Article X is only the assurance that "external aggression" on any nation shall be suppressed by joint action if it has not been forestalled by preventive measures or suppressed by drastic boycott. It is a last resort in a remote contingency. It will be conducted necessarily on a small scale, for the nations are to reduce armaments. Germany, after a short period, to be allowed only 100,000 soldiers. Article X means that war, hitherto legal, shall now be suppressed. The collective force would be sent out if at all, only with the consent of the American member on the council.

This combined force of many nations, by mere threat of its potential strength, would compel every nation to recognize that, pitted alone against them, it would face inevitable defeat. This repression of external aggression is not war in the ordinary sense, as even the European pacifists, headed by Senator LaFontaine, have recently admitted. It has the nature of police powers. The primary function of the police, so far as it uses force at all, is to compel citizens to take their grievances to court. A court is now taken to establish a permanent league member pledged to arbitrate. The compulsion of nations to keep this pledge involves no "war-trust." Such an expression is widely rhetorical, thrown dust in the eyes of constituents who honor the speaker for his wisdom on many other subjects, and endangers the very heart of the covenant.

The complacency with which senators smilingly contemplate the emasculation or defeat of the league, shows a childishness which should terrify every patriot and demand his outspoken protest.

(Signed) LUCIA AMES MEAD, Boston, July 21, 1919.

THE DISGUISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

He was sitting on a lichen-spotted wall under the lilac bushes, by the gate as I came to the farmhouse, and he was so woebegone a picture that I paused to talk to him. He may have been 14 in years, but the eyes were older than the rest of him. His lips were bare and berry stained and thorn scratched; his shirt was torn, and his trousers were frayed and patched like a page of postage stamps. He looked at me and I at him for a long moment ere we spoke. Then he told me that he was an orphan taken to "work on his keep" by the farmer who lived in the house.

I thought I was poor myself, but he was poorer. I was a teacher in a country school on meager wages; he had nothing. I had books, and a violin—he had the fields and running waters and the starlight for his own. Perhaps he was the rich one after all. That was the point I was debating as I looked at him and heard him. Which of us was really the richer or the poorer?

But when I learned from his lips that the farmer paid him nothing, I felt that there were false weights in the balances of justice. I must do what little I could to pay the debt of the world to this small, unnoticed citizen—with his way to make, with no chance in sight, with no appraisable assets, not even a pair of shoes for the flinty glare of the world's highway.

I hunted in my pockets, and—lo! I found a quarter of a dollar. I gave the coin to the lad; he turned his face from me, and for a moment I thought he did not know the tender grace of a thank you for a gift. But then he looked at me again, and I knew that I was wrong. His eyes were filled with tears. He faltered: "There's a thrush's nest over in the woods yonder that I can show you, with four eggs in it."

And I knew then that the pauper was a prince in disguise.

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WOMEN OF FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—French women seem to be on the eve of coming into their own: the Chamber of Deputies has recognized their right to vote; the Senate is still manifesting a certain hostility, but how can a few legislators, wise as they may be, hope successfully to contend against "the movement"? Indeed the record of the French woman during the war is so fine, that it commands the admiration of the whole world. As an English general declared to a great French statesman on the morrow of the Marne: "The miracle of France is its women." Not only have they deserved well of the Patrie in all the walks of life to which they were called, although unprepared—through the departure of the men to the front—but they have also deserved special mention in the more heroic positions which certain amongst them filled with such courage and efficiency.

Since the creation of the celebrated order only 23 women have ever been decorated with the Legion of Honor, "au titre militaire"; and 26 of these during the great war.

The first French woman to receive the "red ribbon" was Virginie Chiquière, the "pretty sergeant." She enlisted in the armies of Napoleon, disguised as a man, and displayed such courage and efficiency during the campaign that she was decorated in 1808. Sixty-three years later Juliette Dodu was decorated in her turn for her extraordinary courage and for invaluable services that she rendered France in 1870 by organizing the secret service of her region.

From 1914 to 1918 heroic feminine deeds abound, but amongst the new legionnaires mention must be made of Sour Julie, who displayed such splendid abnegation at Gerbervillers in 1914; Sour Canton Baccara, whose magnificent behavior as head of the hospital of Vauxhin in the Oise provoked the admiration even of the Germans; Madame Maitre, wife of the Deputy who, as infirmière militaire, displayed an indomitable courage in the first line of the trenches where her duty kept her; Mlle. de Baye, who was hit during an aerial bombardment, of her hospital; Mlle. de Buchères de Lépin, who perished during a German air raid in the hospital of Wallcourt; the Duchess of Rohan, who tended with untiring love the soldiers in her care at the private hospital she had installed in her residence; Mlle. Gérard Mangin, the only French woman army doctor, whose attitude at Verdun won the admiration of all; Mlle. Marcelle Semmer, the daughter of the lock-keeper of the Year, who used to hide wounded allied soldiers and was herself severely wounded; Mlle. Fouriaux, the head of the School of Rheims, who saved so many babies whilst extending moral and material help to the population of the martyr-city; Mlle. Delétre, postmistress of Houplines in the north, who succeeded in communicating important information to the French troops.

These names are only a few amongst the hundreds—nay, the thousands—of heroines which the great war called forth in France, the country of Joan of Arc.

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SENATOR ATTACKS COURSE OF JAPAN

James E. Watson Reviews Nation's Past and Declares There Is No Intention of Ever Giving Up the Province of Shantung

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A vigorous attack on the course of Japan in the Orient and her aim to dominate and control China, if not the entire Far East, was made in the Senate yesterday in the course of a debate on the Shantung provision of the peace treaty.

The debate was opened by James E. Watson, Republican, Senator from Indiana, who based his indictment of the Mikado's government on four categorical positions, as follows:

1. Japan has no intention of relinquishing her hold of the Shantung Province or of the other concessions she secured on the Asiatic mainland, and will only yield through pressure from the powers who assume to speak in the name of democracy, but who violated its fundamental edicts at Versailles.

2. Japan has no moral or legal right to Shantung, as whatever promises she secured from China were based on force and fraud.

3. The Tokyo Government came into the world not from any altruistic motives to save civilization, but with the express intention of securing for herself a dominating position in the Far East; that she had gone into Siberia, Manchuria, and Mongolia to remain there and that the number of troops dispatched to Siberia indicated her intention.

4. Whatever rights Japan succeeded to after the fall of Germany in the East, reverted to China the moment the latter country declared war on the side of the allied and associated powers.

Date of Withdrawal Demanded

The Indiana Senator asserted that the peace treaty should not be ratified until Japan had withdrawn from Shantung or had in unequivocal terms stated a specific date on which she would retire.

George W. Norris, Republican, Senator from Nebraska, declared that the United States Senate should act independently, strike the Shantung provision from the treaty before the Foreign Relations Committee or substitute the word China in every place where the word Japan appears as the heir of Germany in Shantung.

"In the light of her past record, does anyone believe that Japan intends to relinquish whatever rights she has in China," Senator Watson asked. "When she went into Formosa she promised to retire, but she is still there. When she went into Korea she promised to retire, but she is still there. When she made her demand on Germany for the surrender of her possessions in Shantung she promised to hand them over to China, but she still has them," he continued. "The Allies were afraid to trust Japanese troops in Siberia without the troops of other nations being sent with hers, and though they limited the number of troops she should send to that country, she actually put in there many times that number, her evident intention being to stay there just as she has stayed in all these other countries."

"When Japan dislodged Germany she landed troops on the coast of neutral China, 100 miles from Tsingtao, and military occupation of the railway was immediately pushed to Tsinanfu, more than 250 miles distant from Tsingtao."

"Not content with military occupation extended to the very heart of this great province, which in size and population practically equals Great Britain, Japan disregarded the territorial sovereignty of China and instituted civil government at various points along the railway lines and even at Tsinanfu itself."

"When thus considered from every angle I do not believe that anyone will contend that Japan ever intends to withdraw from Shantung or from the other parts of China that she has so basely penetrated. Nor does she intend to surrender her hold on Manchuria. Nor does she intend to withdraw from Mongolia. Nor does she intend to discontinue her efforts to dominate the whole of the Chinese Empire."

"If she desires to withdraw from China, she can do so. Certainly no one is preventing her. Assuredly all nations are anxious that she shall, and if she is not now in a position to immediately withdraw she can certainly fix a time for her withdrawal and thus satisfy the demands of civilization. The mere fact that she neither withdraws nor states that she will withdraw nor fixes a definite time of withdrawal is in itself a sufficient evidence that she never intends to withdraw."

Past Policy of Japan

Japan's policy in the past, Senator Watson said, is the best index of her future course. He said:

The President recently stated that Japan intends to return Shantung to China. If that be true, why is it not so written in the contract? Why is it not so nominated in the bond? Japan in the beginning stated that she was willing to return Shantung, but the treaty does not so recite, and her past history flatly contradicts any such intention.

"There was a time when Korea was under the control of China. Japan waged two wars with the announced purpose of insuring the independence of Korea. One of these wars with China, waged ostensibly for that sole purpose, and the other with Russia, and in that one she proclaimed to the world that she was fighting partly for the independence of Korea and of Manchuria. And yet, having won in both wars, she very speedily annexed

Korea and in 1910 made her a part of the Japanese Empire. When questioned as to her good faith, the excuse she gave to the world was that Korea was close to Formosa and that she needed Korea in order to prevent her enemies from using Korea as a base of attack upon Formosa. And it is well to remember also that she had previously taken Formosa from China. How Manchuria Was 'Saved'

"One of Japan's alleged reasons for warring with Russia was that she wanted to save Manchuria for China, but since that time she has peopled Manchuria with her nationals until it is to all intents and purposes a Japanese colony and one governed by



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control

methods almost Prussian in character.

"It is well known that southern Manchuria is occupied by a Japanese army. The whole story of the treatment of China by Japan furnishes ample illustration of the fact that Japan intends to cling to Shantung and that her protestations of good faith are not to be believed. She regards Shantung as a spoil of war, an one to which she is entitled by way of recognition of her services to the Allies. She has forced on China many secret treaties which would give her definite rights there and enable her to dominate the government and the people of that great empire, and now their government seeks to make permanent the robbery of China and to secure for it the sanction of the world."

"A Monstrous Wrong"

"Why was so monstrous a wrong thus recognized? What induced statesmen who were assembled to do justice to all nations to sanction so great a crime? Simply because it had to be done to save the league. President Wilson wants the league. It was the sole object of his going to France, and for it he was and is willing to make great sacrifices of either foreign rights or American independence."

"And so the last pillar of this league is based upon wrong, and thus founded it cannot long endure. For as Wendell Phillips cried out to the slave oligarchy, 'though you build your structure of granite and though you pile it as high as the mountains, yet, if it be in the least mixed with evil, the pulse stroke of a child shall in time beat it into dust.'"

"And in the name of democracy the head of the greatest republic on earth smothered the only democratic stirrings in the Far East, condoned all the wrongs of Japan in the past, and literally turned over the whole of China to the brutal exploitation of the only militaristic power left in the world since the overthrow of the Kaiser."

"China presented to the Peace Conference a claim based only on justice, but with no power behind it. Japan presented a case based only on power, but with no justice behind it. Japan and power won. China and justice lost. And the cause of democracy and the rule of the people in Asia were set back 100 years."

SUBMARINE SALVAGE APPARATUS TESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—The first public demonstration of a salvaging submarine was made recently in Bridgeport Harbor when the Argosy and Argonaut 3, invented by Simon Lake, was given a trial before a group of newspaper men from Boston and New York.

The submarine salvager is a decided departure from anything ever before attempted for deep sea work. Men who had never been under the sea in their lives went down to a depth of 22 feet, stepped into a diving compartment and actually walked on the floor of Long Island Sound without a diver's suit. The test seemed to demonstrate that a salvaging apparatus equipped to reclaim cargoes now thought lost forever had been made.

The mother ship which holds the diving chamber is a twin-hulled craft, swung between the two hulls is a steel cylindrical contrivance which ends in a submarine-shaped chamber which can be raised or lowered at will. This chamber will permit a diver to leave the vessel and search the bottom of the ocean bed. Men without divers' costumes can work under the sea in a diving compartment.

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JOINT CONTROL OF RAILROADS PLAN

Plumb Proposal Provides for Elimination of Private Capital and Lease of Roads, Wage-Earners to Share in Revenues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Organization of the railroads of the country for service, not for profit, is given by the railroad employees as the object of the plan they propose for operation. The plan originated with Glenn E. Plumb, counsel for the railroad brotherhoods, and provides, briefly, that private capital be eliminated from the railroads; that the private owners receive for them government bonds "with a fixed interest return for every honest dollar they have invested," that control be exercised jointly by the public, the railroad managements, and the railroad employees, equally represented in corporations which shall lease the roads; and that revenues from operation go half to the public, in improved service or reduced rates, and the other half in equal shares to management and wage-earners.

Recognition of Labor

The railroad employees contend that thus far Capital alone has been represented in railroad directorates, although Labor and the public are equally important and deserving of recognition. Without Labor, it is pointed out, roads could not be operated, and without a franchise granted by the public they could not even be built. Labor has organized in order that it may obtain its due recognition in the industry, the employees assert, thus tempering the monopolization by Capital. The public, they say, has been forced to adopt legislation restricting the exercise of unlimited power by the managements, in order that the public interest may be protected.

As a result, the men contend, capitalistic management is unable to support its claims to a return on all the securities that have been issued. An impasse has been reached where, if capitalistic management continues, the vicious circle of wage and rate increases will continue indefinitely. Capitalists, the demands of the wage-earners, meantime insisting upon higher rates. Both Labor and the public are dissatisfied.

Purchase of Roads at Actual Value

The Plumb plan provides for government purchase of the roads presumably on a basis of actual, not watered stock valuation; and for government ownership of all railroads that may later be constructed in this country. The financing of extensions to be done by the government and by the territories to be benefited.

Present owners of railroad securities would receive in return for their government bonds, bearing low interest rates. A private corporation would lease the roads from the government. According to the original outline of the plan, this corporation would have only a nominal capital stock, without financial investment. The employees of this corporation would be divided into two classes, the first including those exercising executive and managerial powers and the second the great mass of employees. The directors of the corporation would be elected in equal numbers by the corporation's employees of the first and second classes, and by the general public.

Division of Profits

The lease by the government would provide that the corporation should pay each year all operating expenses, including maintenance and renewal charges, and possibly payments into a sinking fund or some similar device. Net earnings above these charges would be divided equally between the public and the corporation's employees, and of the employees each class should receive half the total share. Division of these profits would be made, among the employees, on a basis of the ratio of the individual's pay to the whole amount of the dividend. The share of profits for the public would be put into improved service or into a reduction of rates.

"Good Sense" is Common Sense



The
Coward
Shoe
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and, to guard against excessive profits, rates would be automatically reduced if profits exceeded 5 per cent.

The employees of managerial rank would have an incentive to make operation pay, for they would profit themselves just as the public would profit. This would check any tendency toward combination on the part of management and wage-earners to increase salaries to such an extent that a deficit might result.

The plan, according to its sponsors, will insure transportation at its actual cost, and will insure both public and the wage-earner as to stability of rates and wages.

BOSTON PREPARES TO PURCHASE FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Information obtained at the Mayor's office last night is to the effect that the city's organization of volunteer workers to distribute surplus army food supplies is "now nearly ready for work, and that as a result of the discovery by Francis J. W. Ford, acting Mayor, that \$170,000 remains from the city's appropriation to buy coal last winter, no time need be lost in getting an order for the purchase of food through the City Council."

The federal government is conducting an investigation here for the purpose of determining facts regarding profiteering, but Thomas J. Boynton, United States District Attorney, gave no information out as to its progress. The widespread interest in reducing the cost of living that has swept the country within the past week has led to an attempt by the State of New Hampshire to discover why prices are high and what can be done to lower them, it was learned here on Monday. The Governor has asked the Attorney-General of that State to begin an inquiry at once.

RECEPTION PLANS FOR THE ITALIAN MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Entertainment for the officers and crew of the Italian dreadnaught Count di Cavour, as well as for the Italian mission which will come here on board the vessel, is now being planned. The date of the dreadnaught's arrival is uncertain, but it is expected that notice will be given by wireless 24 to 48 hours before it reaches this city. A reception committee will go down the harbor to meet the mission, and formal naval ceremonies will be arranged at the navy yard. A public meeting on Boston Common is planned.

A committee of prominent Boston citizens, headed by James J. Storrow, is handling the finances for the entertainment and is receiving money at 44 State Street. The reception to the dreadnaught will be a popular affair, rather than a municipal reception.

BARON OTORI'S VIEWS ON MEXICO AND JAPAN

HONOLULU, Hawaii—To restore order in Mexico, the United States should provide President Carranza with munitions with which to exterminate Villa and numerous bandits, Baron Otori, Japanese Ambassador to Mexico, declared here recently. He believed Carranza is the only man in Mexico strong enough to bring about order. He said Japan's only interest in Mexico was development of commercial relations.

Speaking of Korea, he declared Japan must retain control of the peninsula, which, because of its strategic location, is necessary to the safety of the Empire. "Japan must resist by force any attempt at secession in Korea," he said.

The Baron was here en route to Tokyo.

E. N. FOSS' CANDIDACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of the State of Massachusetts, has announced his candidacy for that office again, in the Democratic primaries, standing principally on the issue of public ownership of public utilities, and especially of the street railways.

EUROPE'S NEED OF COAL EMPHASIZED

Supreme Council to Be Urged to Appoint Coal Commission to Coordinate Distribution—Mr. Hoover Warns Council

PARIS, France (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—Shipping and fuel representatives of France, Belgium and Italy conferred with Herbert C. Hoover, head of the International Relief Organization, today and decided to urge the supreme council of the Peace Conference to appoint a coal commission to coordinate the distribution of European coal in an effort to avert what threatens to be a disaster.

The meeting was held as a result of a warning given by Mr. Hoover in an address at the recent conference in London of the Supreme Economic Council. He said that Europe's coal production was 35 per cent below normal and that the United States could not offer relief because of the shortage of shipping.

"The fate of European civilization," he said, "now rests in the hands of the coal miners and coal mine owners of Europe to an equal if not to a greater degree than in the hands of the providers of foods and supplies during the next year."

At today's meeting Mr. Hoover declined to accept the permanent direction of the proposed European coal commission, stating that he believed the problem to be strictly European and that the situation cannot be relieved by the slight help which the United States can give. He said to the fuel representatives of the various governments:

"The coal problem, with that of the approaching harvest and the solution of the immediate food pressure, comes to the front as the greatest menace to the stability of life in Europe. This problem is domestic to Europe and is incapable of solution from the United States. Disregarding all other questions, an additional load of 1,000,000 tons monthly on American ports would, indeed, be a large tax in the face of the trebling of the food exports of the United States above the normal pre-war level. Furthermore, such a tonnage would entail a tax on the world's shipping which cannot but affect freight rates generally. With a shortage in production of 20,000,000 tons per month, the contribution of even 2,000,000 tons monthly from America would be of little importance."

Only a greatly increased coal production and an improved organization for its distribution could save Europe from disaster next year, Mr. Hoover explained, and he urged that some sort of fuel control be established which

would greatly stimulate production and secure such distribution as would maintain essential services upon which economic and political stability must rest.

According to figures gathered from Mr. Hoover by experts, England's annual production of coal has fallen from 292,000,000 tons in 1913 to 183,000,000 tons, the present production. Germany's decline is slightly greater. Europe, at the present rate, will produce 442,000,000 tons next year, while the amount needed is estimated at 614,369,000 tons.

TRANSFER CHARGE LEGALITY DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Denying the legality of the two-cent charge for transfers which the Public Service Commission recently permitted the New York Railways Company to collect, William Burr, corporation counsel, at a rehearing on the order before Lewis Nixon, public service commissioner, urged that the commission order the company to give passengers refund certificates which would enable them to secure whatever they were obliged to pay for transfers if the charge order is decided to be illegal.

Mr. Burr urged further that the company be directed to keep the transfer charges in a separate box, to be accounted for separately, and that the city be permitted to examine the books and reports in which the basis of valuation of traction properties is shown and to examine the men who drew up those reports. The corporation counsel further contended that under the terms of their franchises the company could not charge for transfers.

The New York State Railways Company has applied to the Public Service Commission in Albany, New York, for permission to charge two cents for transfers in the city of Rochester.

TZECHO-SLOVAKS ON A TRADE MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Members of a Tzecho-Slovak trade mission visited Boston yesterday and inspected the two principal engineering schools of the city, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Wentworth Institute, as well as Harvard University. They are particularly interested in technical institutions, shoe factories and textile mills, and today, it is expected, they will go to Faneuil Hall to see the great shipyard there. Joseph Spack, a member of the National Assembly of Tzecho-Slovakia, is head of the mission which has already visited many places in this country. The report of the mission will, it is expected, be followed by orders for American textile and agricultural machinery and by improved trade relations with Tzecho-Slovakia.

INQUIRY URGED INTO IRISH ALLEGATIONS

Frank P. Walsh Demands Investigation by Court Appointed by the Peace Conference of Charges of British Atrocities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On behalf of the American commission on Irish independence, Frank P. Walsh, chairman, and Edward F. Dunne, who as representatives of the commission, visited Ireland and made public a report describing alleged British atrocities there, have offered to present to an international court, chosen by the Peace Conference, the evidence on which they based their report.

This report was transmitted to the Peace Conference on June 3, and copies were handed to President Wilson, King George and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and forwarded to the United States. Some time later, Ian MacPherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, issued a statement confessing some of the charges, denying others, and making explanations about several. On July 27 there was issued to the American papers an additional answer by Mr. MacPherson denying the charges.

"An issue of fact is thus clearly raised," says Mr. Walsh. "If the original charges are true, England should be executed by the liberty loving people of the world and Mr. MacPherson must go down in history as not only the prime mover and defender of the unspeakable crimes and cruelties set forth in the report, but as a dishonest and untruthful person. If the charges are untrue, then the signers of the report should be exposed as malicious falsifiers and subject to the deserved contempt of all honest, right-thinking men and women."

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, PROTESTS FARE RAISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Counsel for the city of Evanston, Illinois, before the Public Utilities Commission yesterday made objections to increasing the rate to Evanston, which is now 5 cents more than city fares. The commission was notified that a petition would be filed today against an increase.

The Public Utilities Commission holds that it has the right to make rates, irrespective of any contracts the city may have made with the street railway companies.

Established a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Our Greatest of All—Annual

August Fur Sale

Continuing Throughout the Month

THE August Fur Sale presents the first choice of the season's skins. A most wonderful collection of fashionable fur garments at great savings in price. This offering presents the choicest of the season's pelts made up by the most skilled workers. Coats, scarfs and muffs, each and every piece in this fur event, fashioned from only the most perfectly matched pelts obtainable—the first pick of the market, which cannot, of course, be duplicated later in the season.

Advantages of Purchasing Your Furs Now

Prices during the August Fur Sale cannot be duplicated after the 30th day of August.

Furs purchased now will be stored free until December first.

Purchases made during August will appear on statements rendered November first.

The styles are absolutely correct for the season 1919 and 1920.

Every article bears the Chandler & Co.'s label, which assures you of perfection in quality, style, workmanship.

Examples of the Values		Examples of the Values	
Hudson Seal Coats	November Price	August Price	November Price
MARMOT COATS			
30 inches long, Taupe Nutria Collar and Cuffs	520.00	469.00	150.00
MOLE COATS			
32 inches long, with Taupe Squirrel Collar and Cuffs	395.00	348.00	525.00
HUDSON SEAL AND NATURAL SQUIRREL WRAPS			
Seal Dyed Muskrat, Natural Squirrel Collar and Cuffs	575.00	498.00	775.00
NATURAL RACCOON SETS			
30 inches long, with Skunk Raccoon Collar and Cuffs	475.00	427.00	68.00
SKUNK SETS			
30 inches long, with Skunk Raccoon Collar and Cuffs	235.00	198.00	185.00
TAUPE FOX SETS			
30 inches long, with Skunk Raccoon Collar and Cuffs	335.00	289.00	125.00
KOLINSKY SETS			
30 inches long, with Skunk Raccoon Collar and Cuffs	335.00	289.00	220.00
NATURAL MINK SETS			
30 inches long, with Skunk Raccoon Collar and Cuffs	525.00	425.00	175.00
BLACK LYNX SETS			
30 inches long, with Skunk Raccoon Collar and Cuffs	435.00	379.00	160.00
BEAVER SETS			
30 inches long, with Skunk Raccoon Collar and Cuffs			125.00
NATURAL SQUIRREL SETS			
30 inches long, with Skunk Raccoon Collar and Cuffs			155.00

We have sent out thousands of our illustrated circulars, but of course we could not reach everyone, consequently we wish to state that every one of the thirty-nine model furs described in the circular will be on sale in all sizes during the entire month. Selections from the same complete stock with which the sale started will be continued throughout the month.

POSTAL CLERKS SEEK MORE PAY

Research Now Being Made Into
Living Costs as Foundation
for Appeal to Congress—
Wages Same as 10 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
QUINCY, Massachusetts—Boston
Branch, National Association of Post
Office Clerks, has commenced a tabu-
lation of salaries of post office clerks
for presentation to the commission
appointed by Congress to investigate
the salaries paid in the Post Office
Department.

The movement undertaken by the
postal employees is national, and ex-
tends to all the cities and large towns
of the country. The employees assert
that although the salaries in every
branch of industry have been in-
creased, those of post office employees
have not been permanently advanced,
although during the past year they
received a 25 per cent war bonus.
This will end at the end of the present
year. There has been no advance in
salaries since 1907, and the clerks
feel that their salaries are wholly
inadequate to their needs.

"The Nation depends more upon the
efficiency and intelligence of the em-
ployees in the post office than on any
other similar number of our citizens,"
said Charles J. Cavanaugh, president
of Boston Branch, to a representative
of The Christian Science Monitor.
"For business of all kinds, great and
small, promoting, producing, selling,
distribution, financing, or advertising,
the postal service is essential. Re-
duce the efficiency of the postal
employee, and business stagnation
results."

Long Training Required

"When one considers the intimate
relations the postal employees hold to
the public, it is hard to understand
why they have received so little con-
sideration, but the postal employees,
wishing to appear as fortunate as the
average of their fellow-citizens, have
borne their troubles in silence, hoping
that fortune would finally come their
way."

"Few persons in the business world
and in professional life realize that it
requires five long years of intensive
training and study to make an efficient
post office clerk. It is necessary for
these employees to memorize from
5000 to 6000 facts."

"They must have more than a fair
knowledge of the postal laws and regu-
lations, a volume with 12 parts and
more than 1700 sections; they must be
familiar with foreign exchange, in-
surance rates, adjustment of claims,
banking processes, computation of in-
terest, selling to and dealing direct
with the public, railroad and steam-
ship schedules and rates, and geo-
graphical locations and distances
from city to city in the United States
and its island possessions. In the
foreign divisions of the post office,
they must know distances from city
to city throughout the world. These
are some of the requirements for an
efficient post office clerk."

Private Employ Better

"The research work now under way,
as far as it has progressed, shows that
for similar service private employers
are paying from 100 to 200 per cent
in excess of the salaries paid by the
government. It has also been shown
that common laborers, of whom no
mental effort whatsoever is required,
receive a higher compensation than the
average pay of postal employees, and
that the poorest skilled laborer is re-
ceiving an average of 20 cents more
an hour than that paid to postal em-
ployees."

"During all the years of ever-in-
creasing prices, from 1907 to 1914, and
during the period of the great war,
when the cost of the necessities of
life doubled and trebled, the wage of
the postal employees remained un-
changed. We do not believe that the
American people desire any such con-
ditions. We believe that government
employees are entitled to a living
wage, as well as all other classes of
employees. We feel sure that when
all facts are presented to Congress we
will be granted an advance in pay."

TRADES UNIONS URGE LABOR SOCIALIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—
At the International Trades Union
congress on Sunday, Karl Legien,
president of the German Federation of
Trades Unions, strongly protested
against Russia, Germany, and Austria
being excluded from representation at
the international labor convention to
be held in Washington in October. Mr.
Legien pointed out that while these
countries were to be excluded, all
kinds of South American republics
would be represented, as well as Li-
beria and Japan, with its 14-hour
working day for children. Samuel
Gompers, president of the American
Federation of Labor, explained the
viewpoint of American labor and re-
plied energetically to Mr. Legien.

The congress passed three resolu-
tions, the first calling for the raising
of the blockade on Russia, the second
for socialization of labor, and the
third fixing the standpoint of the pro-
letariat with reference to the League
of Nations.

COURT REFUSES TO HELP POLICE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—An injunction
sought by members of the Detroit Po-
lice Department who recently organ-
ized N. A. C. Lodge, No. 22, Fed-
eral Order of Police, to restrain Dr.
James W. Inches, police commis-
sioner, from discharging from the

force the men who, he charged, were
attempting to unionize the depart-
ment, was refused by Judge Codd.

In denying the injunction, Judge
Codd declared efficiency the prime
consideration in any police depart-
ment and discipline the first require-
ment. "Any division of authority," he
declared, "makes for detriment to the
department. The police commissioner
should not only be unhampered, but
should be commended for any effort to
preserve discipline and efficiency."
An appeal to the courts in a case
of this sort is inadvisable. There is
no arbitrary action of the police com-
missioner apparent, or recourse could
be had to the Mayor of the city. The
very actions of the plaintiffs in this
court room have convinced me of
their disloyalty, and I believe their
continuance on the force would be a
detriment to it."

HARVESTER TRACTOR WORKS ARE REOPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The tractor
works of the International Harvester
Company, shut down on account of a
strike of employees in other factories
of the company, resumed operations
yesterday. The company issued the
following statement:

"The tractor works of the Interna-
tional Harvester Company resumed
operation today after a suspension of
19 days, due to intimidation of the em-
ployees.
"Reopening of the factory was recom-
mended to the management by the
works council on request of the em-
ployee representatives, who had can-
vassed the situation among the men
and reported that a large majority de-
sired this action. In accordance with
its understanding with the works
council, leaving the date of resumption
to the judgment of the employee
representatives, the recommendation
was accepted by the management."

MR. LANSING ORDERS ACTION IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Secretary Lansing has instructed
the American Embassy at Mexico City
to urge the Mexican Government to
take prompt action looking to the ap-
prehension and punishment of the
bandits who robbed George N. McDon-
ald, American citizen, near his resi-
dence six miles south of Tampico on
July 12.

An official dispatch to the State De-
partment yesterday confirmed Mex-
ico City press reports that Lawrence L.
Shipley of Nevada had been released
by bandits who captured him last
month.

PRICE INVESTIGATION IN BUTTE, MONTANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—Acting upon the
urgent requests of the local news-
papers and J. K. Jackson, county at-
torney, Gov. S. V. Stewart has sent
the new state Efficiency Commission
to Butte to investigate alleged pro-
fiting and combinations in restraint
of legitimate trading. The commission
has been examining many persons,
who have claimed that they have been
charged unduly in many instances,
and have been unable to buy at reason-
able prices in the open markets.

The present investigation, which in
many respects appears to be the most
thorough and searching ever insti-
tuted here, follows a long period of
discontent with prices.

WORKMEN IN CLASH AT OHIO COAL MINE

BELLAIRE, Ohio—Boishevism,
which has been smoldering among the
foreign miners of Belmont County,
burst into flame yesterday at the Fort
Pitt Coal Mine when 200 radical work-
men clashed with 100 other miners
who refused to join them in a strike
for large wage increases. As a re-
sult, a score of deputy sheriffs, armed
with riot guns, guarded the mine.
Sheriff Osborn received a hurry call
from the Central Coal Company and
rushed the deputies to the scene with
orders to shoot to kill if attacked.
On arrival of the officers, the strikers
retreated to a hill near by.

MANAGERS AND ACTORS CONFER

Representatives of the Opposing
Organizations Hold Meeting
but Result Is Withheld—
Equity Association Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Represent-
atives of the Actors Equity Associa-
tion and the Producing Managers As-
sociation met on Tuesday at the office
of Sam Harris, president of the man-
agers' organization, and another meet-
ing is to be held today. These are
said to be the first conferences since
the trouble between the two organiza-
tions threatened to crystallize into
a strike. Members of the A. E. A. seem
to feel that the prospects for a speedy
end to the strike between the two
conferences was not divulged.

At the regular weekly council meet-
ing of the A. E. A. on Tuesday 75
members were admitted to the associ-
ation as against 10 during the corre-
sponding week last year, so Frank
Gillmore, secretary, reported, adding
that that was quite significant as re-
flecting the attitude of the profession
toward the Equity. He announced also
that a meeting of members only would
be held at the Hotel Astor on Thurs-
day at 3:30 p. m.

Francis A. Wilson, president of the
A. E. A., made public the following
letter addressed to him by E. H.
Sothern:

Mr. Sothern's Views

"At this crisis in the existence of
the actors' association, Mrs. Sothern
and I wish to express our sympathy
with your request that the managers
should consent to arbitration in the
question of payment for extra holiday
matinees. We are sorry that it be-
comes necessary to adopt extreme
measures to enforce continued recog-
nition of the Equity Association, and
we wish the managers could have
seen their way to cooperate with the
association in all matters concerning
the welfare of the people of our call-
ing. However, since pressure appears
to be necessary, we believe that
union with the American Federa-
tion of Labor is a proper and dis-
tinctly wise way of procuring authority
for your plea for equity and fair dealing
—a result which surely will be to the
advantage of both actor and manager."

It has been rumored that managers
are supporting a new organization of
actors to be known as the Cooperative
Association, also that Bruce
McRae, vice-president of the Actors
Equity Association, had been asked to
become its president, but declined.
Mr. McRae, however, told a representa-
tive of this office that he knew of
a newspaper story, that all he knew
of it was what he had seen in the
papers and that no such organization
existed and that he had not been ap-
proached with reference to heading
anything of the sort. He added that
he felt that the Equity Association was
sufficient to fill requirements, and that
there was no need for any other.

Adjustment Hoped For

Howard Kyle, for a long time cor-
responding secretary of the A. E. A.,
and mentioned as organizer of the new
association, corroborated the state-
ment that no organization had been
established to take the place of the
Equity.

"I have reason to hope," said he,
"that an adjustment of the difficulties
with the managers may be had before
the week is over. I am very loyal to
the A. E. A. as I have been with it
since its inception and have worked
with it devotedly. But I am not
exactly in sympathy with its affiliation
with the American Federation of La-
bor. More managers are in the spirit
of cooperation toward actors now than
ever before, and it is a great pity,
to say the least, that this situation should
not be embraced in faith and har-
mony."

That there is nothing in the present
situation which cannot be adjusted if
ordinary equities are observed is the
opinion expressed in a letter sent by
the Actors Equity Association through
its executive secretary, Frank Gill-
more, to the Producing Managers As-
sociation. The letter stated further:
"Your association well knows the
desire of this council to deal directly

with you. This desire still exists. We
are willing today to confer with you
to try to adjust the situation. The
continuance of your refusal to do this
will, as you must see, require us to
make associations and alliances which
may prevent us in the future to ac-
tively and independently. If, in the
future, you cannot deal with us, alone,
the situation will be of your own mak-
ing. An answer by Tuesday night
is requested."

Gillmore reported further the
receipt of a message from Robert Man-
tell endorsing the statement, of loyalty
to the A. E. A. and approval of
its policy, issued Monday by E. H.
Sothern and his wife, Julia Marlowe.
He also made public the following let-
ter received yesterday from John
Drew:

"Having read the statement made by
Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe in this
morning's papers, absolutely in-
dorsing the policy of the Actors
Equity, I beg to associate myself with
this expression of their opinion and
put myself on record as thoroughly
indorsing the policy of the Actors
Equity Association in every way. I
also wish to take this opportunity of
denying the statement that appeared
in one of yesterday's papers to the
effect that I was in any way con-
nected with an alleged new organiza-
tion of managers. I belong to the
Actors Equity Association."
(Signed) "JOHN DREW."

BROOKLYN CARMEN VOTE TO STRIKE

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—Employees
of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Com-
pany, at a mass meeting in Labor
Lyceum, Brooklyn last night, voted
to strike immediately.

There are 8000 B. R. T. men in the
union, including conductors and mo-
torman of surface cars, conductors
and guards of elevated and subway
trains operated by the company, and
shoemen.

By calling out the subway and ele-
vated conductors and guards, the
union hopes to effect a strike of mo-
torman, depending on the latter, who
are affiliated with the Brotherhood of
Locomotive Engineers, to abandon
their trains in protest against working
with non-union crews.

Brooklyn lines alone are affected,
with the exception of one subway line
which connects with Manhattan.

Strike Spreads in Duluth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—The railroad
shopmen's strike in this district is
extending to other branches of railway
work. Coal men at the Missabe ore
docks, Duluth, went out yesterday
morning, and that will tie up boats
with coal consigned to the Minnesota
Steel Company here. Roundhouse
men at the head of the lakes have
announced that they will take a strike
vote, and it is thought electricians
employed on the ore docks will be
asked to strike. If that happens the
operation of ore trains from the iron
ranges will be seriously hampered.
Unless the strike is settled soon, it
is admitted that the iron ore move-
ment will be brought to an almost
complete stop, because of the con-
stant repairs needed on heavy loco-
motives engaged in the traffic.

HOBOKEN PIERS ARE ADEQUATE

NEW YORK, New York—Piers at
Hoboken are adequate to dock the two
1000-foot steamships planned by the
United States Shipping Board, accord-
ing to Edward N. Hurley, former
chairman, who, in a letter to Murray
Hulbert, commissioner of docks and
ferries, made public here yesterday,
said the question of developing port
and terminal facilities at Montauk
Point never had been seriously consid-
ered by the board.

METAL TRADES ARE TO PROTEST

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The
metal trades department of the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor will make
demands on Congress and the Presi-
dent this month that measures be
taken to reduce the high cost of living.
Membership of the metal crafts ex-
ceeds 500,000.

MONEY GRANT FOR SIR DAVID BEATTY

Announcement Made in House of
Commons Also of Honors for
Sir Douglas Haig and Others

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tues-
day)—In the House of Commons to-
day Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that
the government will lay the papers
before Parliament regarding the al-
leged allied peace offer to Germany
in August, 1917.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the gov-
ernment's sense of the importance of
the British-American relations and the
necessity of getting the best man pos-
sible was the reason for the delay in
appointing the British Ambassador to
the United States. The post was now
under consideration of a gentleman
and if the latter accepted, he felt the
House would think it worth while
having waited. He would be greatly
disappointed if the name could not be
announced before recess.

Shortly before questions, the Prime
Minister appeared at the bar of the
House and on being called upon by
the Speaker advanced to the table and
announced that he bore an autograph
message from the King recommending
monetary grants to Admiral Sir David
Beatty and Field Marshal Sir Douglas
Haig of £100,000, and smaller amounts
to other officers.

List of Honors Is Published

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A
list of honors to be conferred on high
officers of the navy, army and air
force is published. It includes an
earldom for Admiral Sir David Beatty
and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
and a viscountcy for General Sir Ed-
mund Allenby.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and
Admiral Sir David Beatty will be
created earls in recognition of their
war service. Gen. Sir E. H. Allenby
will be made a viscount. Lieut.-Gen.
Sir Herbert Plumer, and Generals Sir
Henry S. Rawlinson, Sir Julian Byns,
and Henry S. Horne will be given
baronetcies.

In addition to these honors large
grants of money for many of Great
Britain's land and sea heroes were
recommended by King George to the
House of Commons today. The recom-
mendations, made in accordance with
time-honored custom, were as follows:

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and
Admiral Sir David Beatty, £100,000.
Field Marshal Viscount French,
British Commander in France and Bel-
gium in the early years of the war,
and General Allenby, conqueror of
Palestine, £50,000.

Thirty thousand pounds each was
recommended for Lieutenant-General
Plumer, General Rawlinson, General
Byns and General Horne.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Maurice Harker was
recommended for a grant of £25,000.
Grants of £10,000 were proposed for
Rear Admiral Sir Charles Edward Ed-
mund, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick C. D.
Sturdee, Vice-Admiral Sir Roger J. B.
Keyes, acting Rear Admiral Sir
Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, Vice-Admiral
Sir John M. de Robeck, Maj.-Gen. Sir
Henry Hughes Wilson, Gen. Sir Wil-
liam R. Robertson, Lieut.-Gen. Wil-
liam Riddell Birdwood and Maj.-Gen.
Sir Hugh Montague Trenchard.

RECEPTION ACCORDED TO GENERAL SMUTS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa
—Lieut.-Gen. Jan Christian Smuts was
accorded a magnificent reception when
he disembarked from the Edinburgh
Castle at Capetown on Monday.
Speaking at the City Hall in reply to
addresses of welcome General Smuts

pleaded for a more humane sentiment
among the nations and indicated the
marvelous result achieved by Great
Britain's grant of freedom and self-
government to South Africa, after the
Boer War, as an instance of what
might be done.

General Smuts declared that they
were no longer an obscure British col-
ony and if they wanted to do their best
for South Africa they must look fur-
ther than their own boundaries. In
England, General Smuts said, both he
and General Botha had always
preached the idea of the Empire as a
league of equal and independent states
and the League of Nations embodied
the same idea.

PAPER SHORTAGE IS FACING THE PRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Unless remedies are adopted, the
newsprint situation that confronts the
newspapers of this country is likely to
become more serious each year until
the press is totally dependent upon a
foreign supply," declares a statement
issued by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture and sent to news-
paper editors and publishers. The fol-
lowing are among the points brought
out in the department's statement:

"The sum of existing conditions is
that American newspapers are becom-
ing more and more dependent upon
foreign sources for the raw material
from which newsprint paper is made;
the raw material is being exhausted in
the section where the domestic indus-
try is concentrated, and mills are mov-
ing from this country to Canada; while
at the same time the United States
contains forest resources in the north-
west and in Alaska that promise abun-
dant supply for many years, and in-
definitely under proper conservation,
if the industry can be built up in these
regions."

"A condition of dependence upon
foreign supplies of newsprint carries
with it serious possibilities not only
for consumers of newsprint (chiefly
our newspapers) but also for other
business interests and the public gen-
erally. It would afford a dangerous
opening for covert interference with
the freedom of the press and with un-
trammelled development of business
through advertising. That such a dan-
ger is not imaginary has been evi-
denced abroad."

"The Forest Service of the United
States Department of Agriculture re-
commends: Immediately, an adequate
governmental survey of American re-
sources in this field, and steps to bring
about conservation of forests in the
pulp-producing regions, to the end that
the annual inroads upon the forests
will be lessened, and eventually will be
no more than equal to the annual
growth; and as soon as practicable,
development of the pulp-making in-
dustry in the northwest and in
Alaska."

POSITION OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South
Africa (Tuesday)—Speaking of the un-
satisfactory position of the Indians in
South Africa, at a meeting of the In-
dian Congress in Johannesburg, on
Monday, the president of the congress
declared that the position of Indians
had gone from bad to worse and that
Indian competition in business would
be eliminated. All their determina-
tion, he said, would be required in the
fight to recover their lost position, un-
less the Indians were finally to lose
the last vestige of their self-respect.

STRIKE PROVES COSTLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Prom-
inent business men of this city esti-
mate that the present car strike in
Rhode Island, is costing business in-
terests on the average of \$1,000,000
daily. The strike has now lasted for
two and a half weeks.

MINIMUM WAGE NEED OF WOMEN

Chicago Expert Sets Figures for
Living Cost and for Payment
Sufficient to Provide Some
Margin Over Expenditures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The minimum
wage for a woman who has to depend
upon her own efforts for a livelihood
should be not less than \$18 a week,
declared Miss M. Tyree, secretary of
the employment bureau of the Chicago
Y. W. C. A., in discussing the subject
of women's wages with a representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor.
This, Miss Tyree said, she considered
a conservative figure.

A living wage, if by that is meant
what a woman can barely get along
on, she fixed at not less than \$15. Miss
Tyree is of the opinion that no girl
wholly self-supporting can live on less
than \$15 a week, and that a girl could
barely buy clothes, meet emergencies,
and make any expenditure for recre-
ation on that amount.

"I feel more strongly every day that
a woman's wages should be the same
as a man's for the same service," said
Miss Tyree. "It is more difficult for
her to live and enjoy the comforts of
life because her wage scale is so low.
A man more usually has a family to
support, but the difference is too great,
and it probably should be taken into
consideration that many women are
self-supporting all their lives. One of
the biggest problems is that of the
middle-aged woman who is thrown on
her own resources. There are many
places for the young girl."

The reluctance of employers to pay
women the same wages as men for the
same service Miss Tyree attributed to
primitive crudities of thought, relics of
ancient days that will disappear even-
tually. The world war, she declared,
did a great deal for women by bringing
about better conditions that it would
otherwise have required years to
obtain.

"If a woman cannot lay by some-
thing," Miss Tyree said, "there is
something wrong with the wage scale.
On the other hand, in the last few
days a complaint has been made to
this bureau by an employer that the
girls employed were so independent
and inefficient, and demand such high
wages, that he expected when the
crisis is over, to make a readjustment.
I have a great deal of sympathy for
the employer under such conditions,
and feel that he may have some rea-
sons for complaint."

BUSINESS AGENT OF UNION OUSTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—Sam-
uel Lavit, business agent of the ma-
chinists' unions of the city, has been
removed as an officer of the Interna-
tional Association of Machinists by
International Secretary E. C. Davison,
acting upon authority delegated by
President William H. Johnston. Lavit
is accused of calling strikes here, in-
volving 10,000 workers in 19 factories,
without authorization, of being the or-
ganizer of a Bolshevist movement, and
of making false promises to Bridgeport
workmen. The charges are the most
sensational, according to Labor lead-
ers, preferred against a business agent
in the history of the American Federa-
tion of Labor.

WAGE INCREASE IN BREWERIES

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Wage in-
creases ranging up to 40 per cent and
a reduction in hours of labor were
granted 2500 brewery workers em-
ployed here under a new agreement.
The agreement affects all large St.
Louis breweries.

**\$126,550 of Oriental Rugs
are to go for \$85,950**

in the advance Autumn Sale now going on

When rug dealers think well enough of a stock and its prices to come and buy, you may be sure that it is time for you to fill whatever rug needs you have. Wholesale stocks are down to virtually nothing. There are a few Oriental rugs coming from Europe to dealers here, but they are virtually sold ahead at an advance of 30 per cent. over the prices we paid for the rugs in this Sale.

Very nearly half prevailing rates

There are over 500 rugs in the sale; all sizes, from a Persian mat not quite 2 feet wide and long to a magnificent Sarouk 22.1 ft. x 14.7 ft. We know of no dealer in the country with such a showing.

One group is part of a very large lot purchased by us over a year ago. Regular prices were 25 per cent. below current rates. We have reduced them a quarter to a third more for this sale.

Another group was taken over from an importer a short time afterwards, at a quarter below his price. On the rugs in this group we waive a large part of our regular merchandising profit.

There are no signs of lower prices for Oriental rugs in the near future.

In the sale

Persian carpets.
Persian small rugs.
Persian hall strips.
Choice antique rugs.
Chinese carpets.
Chinese small rugs.

We cannot print examples of sizes and prices, because no two rugs are alike, and the interest shown in this sale indicates large buying.

Third Gallery, New Building

John Wanamaker
Broadway at Ninth, New York

B. SIEGEL
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
No connection with any other store

There is
A
World of Newness
in the
Fall Suits
at **\$**

STRIKE OF MINERS IN SPAIN DEFERRED

Miners' Federation Said to Have Indefinitely Postponed Action Because of Serious Situation in Which Country Is Involved

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—A very interesting, remarkable, and salutary decision has just been reached by the executive committee of the Spanish Miners' Federation, which is calculated to have an important effect upon public opinion at a time of crisis and, when labor organizations are exerting great political efforts, to draw sympathy in their direction. This body, in view of the serious situation in which the country is involved and also the extreme difficulties that would be met if any attempt were made to carry out the original determination of the federation, has decided to postpone indefinitely a general strike of the miners of the country, which had been agreed upon. The circumstances are as here related.

A congress of the Federation Española de Obreros Mineros was held in Madrid last March to consider the question of a general strike which had for long been demanded by various sections, the congress, which represented 50,000 miners, having full information at its disposal. The upshot was that it came to a final decision authorizing the executive committee, without further consultation with the main body, to declare a general strike if the demands made were not conceded by the government. These demands embraced a minimum wage, a maximum day of seven hours in the mines and eight on the surface, approval of the scheme for a mining code of labor, modification of the law concerning accidents during employment, and nationalization of the mines. Having regard to the circumstances and tendencies of Spanish governments in recent times, it is hardly necessary to state that these demands have not been conceded in accordance with the terms of the resolution of the congress.

Man, Men Discharged

However, soon after the latter decision, the executive committee in a commendable spirit of prudence set itself to make a new examination of the circumstances in the different centers. It had been instructed to set on foot an active campaign of agitation in view of the decision to strike, but this it did not do. As a result of its inquiries in every center and every section of the federation it came to the following conclusions: "The crisis in the Spanish mining industry is very acute. At Rio Tinto the mining authorities are obliged to discharge about a hundred men daily, these being in excess of those for whom it is possible to find work, and those discharged have their fares paid to the place where they wish to go. The Cartagena and Almería mines suffer from a severe paralysis and the tendency is for the state of things to spread to all the leading mining centers."

"The crisis also extends to the coal mines, especially in Leon, where at the present time there are several pits closed. In Asturias, where the situation is not so alarming, an industrial crisis is in force. There exists there an enormous stock of coal, which is estimated at no less than 600,000 tons. Some mines are closed, and in the case of those remaining open the miners are subjected to competition from immigrants from other mining centers, who flock there in the hope of finding employment. A further result is that as the crisis affects the metallurgical industry, in consequence of which the mines works is almost completely at a standstill. In view of this difficult situation of the Spanish mining industry, the executive committee of the federation considers that it would be inopportune and dangerous to set a strike movement on foot at the present time, and, being of this opinion, it advises all sections of the federation not to provoke any conflict that might in any way compromise their organization and the industry."

Wide and Patriotic Decision

It will naturally be remarked by many persons who consider this decision of the federation that it may not be wholly removed from considerations of self-interest, and that it would be little use to strike if the conditions of the industry made it certain that such strike would not only be a failure, but might result in making the situation of the miners appreciably worse. Against this, however, it need only be said that Spanish labor organizations in their present somewhat elementary state of organization, have not been accustomed to stop at any consideration when on striking bent, and also a miners' strike would almost certainly have brought along other strikes of the first magnitude in sympathy with it, would have stopped the whole of Spanish industry, and, political circumstances and anxieties being what they are, might very conceivably have led to the gravest possible results. Evidently these considerations have not by any means been absent from the thought of the executive committee of the federation, who from many quarters are being congratulated upon a wise and patriotic decision, such as is likely to help them considerably with their demands in the future.

The feeling of a considerable section of the public is reflected in a strong leading article on the subject in El Sol, which, after remarking upon the decision of the congress in March that the situation thus being led up to was one of enormous gravity, observes that the executive committee recognizes the strike and says plainly that it does not wish to complicate Spanish life with any new and diffi-



General Pershing honored at Oxford

American commander was among those who received the degree of doctor of civil law. He is shown walking with Marshal Joffre, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Admiral Sir David Beatty being immediately behind.

WOMEN'S WAGES RISE IN BRITAIN

Authority States That a Permanently Higher Wage Level May Be Reached Gradually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mrs. W. J. Barton at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society gave an interesting address on "The Course of Women's Wages."

In the case of domestic servants, Mrs. Barton said, rises were shown in wages from 7 per cent for ladies' maids to 70 per cent for general servants. According to the 1906 wage census, wages in the textile trades had increased by 23 per cent since 1886. During the war rates of pay rose gradually until at the end of 1918 they exceeded pre-war rates by 110 per cent in the cotton trade, 105 per cent in the woolen and worsted, and by 54 per cent in hosiery.

Wages Still Inadequate

Dealing with shop assistants, Mrs. Barton gave figures to show that as far as she could discover wages had not advanced in the 20 years before 1914. In London, she said, the salaries of drapery assistants ranged from £30 to £50 a year; in the provinces they were lower. During the war there had been a rise which was estimated at from 25 per cent to 50 per cent, but wages were in some cases still extremely inadequate.

It was hoped that the worst salaries would be leveled up by the establishment of a trade board with power to fix legal minimum rates. The paper and printing trades were chosen as an example of a typical semi-skilled trade for women. The wages of women in the printing trade, mostly employed as book folders and sewers, had risen from about 6s. a week in 1840 to 12s. 6d. in 1906. Since the war, scales of minimum wages had been agreed to in many towns, ranging from 22s. in small towns in East Anglia to 37s. for 48 hours in London.

7d. an Hour for 48-Hour Week

In the sewing trades, wages in London were much higher. In the provinces, but did not appear to have increased between 1893 and 1914. There seemed, however, to have been a rise in provincial wages which had decreased the disparity. Before the war, wages in London ranged from 15s. for ordinary hands to 30s. for heads of tables. A recent order of the Minister of Labor fixed a legal minimum rate of 7d. an hour, or 28s. for a 48-hour week, for all adult women. In 1913 the ready-made tailoring trade

had fixed a minimum of 34d. an hour, which had been gradually raised to 7d. also. Milliners' wages had increased rather less. Wages far in excess of the minimum were often paid in order to attract better workers.

Speaking generally, Mrs. Barton said women's wages seemed to have risen between 1840 and 1890, remained more or less stationary round the turn of the century, and began to rise again even before the war. As a result of the marked improvement in women's status, organization, and skill during the last five years, there were good grounds for hoping that a permanently higher wage level would be gradually reached.

SETTING UP LABOR PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The joint committee appointed by the National Industrial Conference to consider and report on the causes of the present unrest will now, it is understood, proceed with the question of setting up a National Industrial Council. The council will consist of 400 members representative of and accredited by employers' organizations and trade unions respectively, and will be presided over by an independent chairman. The functions of this council will be advisory, and it is intended that it shall be the normal channel through which the opinion and experience of industry will be sought by the government on all questions with which industry as a whole is concerned.

AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At a conference convened by Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, to consider the proposed aviation flight to Australia for a prize of £10,000, at which were present Senator Pearce, Minister for Defense, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Australian liaison officer at the Air Ministry, and Commander Perrin, of the Royal Aero Club, the position in regard to the conditions under which the flight should be carried out were reviewed. It was decided that the present arrangements and conditions do not afford a reasonable prospect of success, and no commencement of flight will therefore be permitted until subsequent to Sept. 8, 1919.

* FALL IN JAVA SUGAR CROP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
AMSTERDAM, Holland—A complete survey has been published of the Java sugar crops, which increased from 23,437,970 piculs in 1913 to 29,300,765 piculs in 1917, dropping to 28,727,753 piculs in 1918. The statistics show that East Java is of the greatest importance to Holland in the development of the sugar industry.

JAPAN, CHINA AND MANILA

THE SHORT ROUTE TO THE ORIENT

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AFRICAN UNIONS MEET IN CONGRESS

South African Industrial Federation Discusses Native Problem and Nationalization of Basic Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa—The Congress of the South African Industrial Federation (new name of the Federation of Trades) opened at Bloemfontein on May 5 under the chairmanship of Mr. Forrester Brown. The delegates, according to the report appearing in The Friend, Bloemfontein, represented the Miners Union, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Reduction Workers Union, the Building Workers Industrial Union, the Carpenters and Joiners Society, and 23 other unions, including the National Railway and Harbor Services Union, and the Women's League.

Mr. Buxton, representative of the Coachbuilders Society, said he thought the time had come when pressure should be put on the government to create new industries where openings existed for such. One of the drawbacks in the coachbuilding industry was cheap competition of the Cape, especially in Paarl district where wages were 7s. 6d. a day of ten hours. He thought they should organize so that other centers could support any movement for the elimination of this cheap labor.

Mr. Blake, speaking as representative of the Building Workers Industrial Union, said his trade had been in the vanguard of movement for limitation of hours. If there had been the same continued action such as an organized strike of transportation workers, who held a key position, the builders might have won the day instead of having been forced to go in for a prolonged sectional strike. Government intervention would do no good; better conditions could only be obtained by a solidification of the workers themselves. Builders also thought there should be a recasting of the federation on the lines that obtained in Australia. With regard to colored labor, organized bodies should be allowed to organize their own particular requirements.

Minimum Wage

The vice-chairman, Mr. Atkins, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, strongly advocated for first consideration the question of minimum wage and maximum week. The time had passed when life was to be measured in terms of pounds, shillings and pence. They must, as an organized body, keep on pressing their claims. The miners had got a reduction of 48 hours per week, and there was a feeling among them that even now the hours were too long.

Mr. Bain, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, expressed the view that other questions pale before the big question of control and ownership of means of production in the hands of the people. This, he thought, was the moment when the demand should be made. Any strike which did not end in lessening the control of the capitalist failed in its object. Nothing in this country would help the workers except the forcing of the government to nationalize not only the mines, but all basic industries. The world was very fair, and there was any amount of happiness in it for them all if they could remove the obstacle which was the production of things for profit instead of use. Ever since the gold industry started in the country it had not been possible for a man to lead anything like a clean and healthy life in it, and an industry which did not afford such conditions had no right to exist.

Mr. C. B. Tyler, Building Workers Industrial Union, said he did not think minimum wage and maximum number of hours would overcome difficulties. There would be enough for all if society were properly organized. Mr. Morgan, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, said that the great fear on the Rand was unemployment, but where would they stand if such fear were going to prevent them going in for reform.

Educating Rank and File

Mr. B. Pohl, Mine Workers Union, mentioned the importance of educating the rank and file, including a number of young Dutchmen who had just come into the trade union movement.

One of the great stumbling-blocks to their progress in industry was the color question, and he was anxious being organized in company with the Negro.

Mr. Grey, Mine Workers Union, said "the first step is to get shorter hours and standard wages for white men, not Kaffirs or colored men." He spoke for his fellow Dutch workers. The white workers must organize. They should endeavor to improve the lot of the low-paid men and thus make them believe in trade unionism. The white workers should be on top and the natives at bottom.

Mr. George, Reduction Workers Association, said something should be done for the small wage man. Over time was the great curse they had today and 50 per cent of the working classes were willing to work overtime to get a little more money.

Mr. Cloete, Mine Workers Union, opposed the idea the International Socialist had of putting the native on the same footing with the white man, and said he hoped they would not vote in favor of organizing the native.

Mr. A. G. de Beer, Mine Workers Union, said they, as miners, were satisfied that the moment a new man put his foot on the shaft he signed his death warrant. A very critical point to his mind was how to organize the different places in South Africa. He regarded the sjambok "as a good law for the colored man." Nationalization of industries should be demanded.

Mr. J. Dickens, Reduction Workers Industrial Union, said they in Natal and the Cape recognized that in intelligence many a native was equal to the white. If those on the reef put their white mark around them without taking corresponding protective measures elsewhere, they left themselves open to the low-paid factor outside. In the native centers there was "more bitterness of feeling between the two colored elements than between white and colored," and they must recognize that fact. It was not the organized native they had to fear, but the unorganized. Their responsibility in the native centers was to raise those people up and assist them, and he claimed that they in the Cape Colony and Natal were building up the strongest case to protect the white worker.

Organizing Natives

Mr. H. Brewer, Mine Workers Union, said he came to that congress to fight the capitalist class, but found they had to fight the International Socialist. He wished to abolish the color bar. Some people wanted to organize the natives. A representative of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers deprecated any attempt on the part of the Miners Union to rule other associations. "The Amalgamated Society of Engineers is world-wide and has no color bar. We have colored people in this country who are sane and respectable members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and entirely worthy. We must be careful how we treat these questions of the color bar, because there might be a reaction tomorrow. I suggest that the Rand delegates be prepared to listen to what people from other parts of the Union have to say on the color question. A representative of the South African Telegraphists and Telephonists Union pointed out it was becoming more and more difficult to determine who were colored people at the Cape."

"WIRELESS" FROM EAST INDIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland
THE HAGUE, Holland—For the first time the wireless installation at Huis, Holland, has received a wireless message from the Dutch East Indies.

For Church Heating

KELSEY
COMFORT
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SAVES it, because it extracts more heat from the same coal than ordinary heats. Not only does it save coal; but it ventilates while it heats.

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How it does it, both heats and ventilates at the same time, is best shown in our booklet called "Some Saving Sense in Heating." Send for it.

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Those who understand that true economy lies in the purchase of reliable quality at a fair price will find much to interest them in our displays of highest standard Men's and Boys' apparel.

On Locust Street at Sixth SAINT LOUIS

Vandervoort's August Sale of Furs

Now in Progress

Offering Savings from 15% to 25%

In anticipation of the advance in the price of Furs this Fall and Winter, we have made extensive preparation for this sale—to give you an opportunity to purchase excellent furs at great savings. Each year our Fur sales have been increasing. This year we are prepared on a greater scale than ever before, and the simplest fur pieces to the most elaborate are ready for your inspection.

Vandervoort policy demands the maintenance of quality; therefore you should find it has made Vandervoort Furs a standard in style and workmanship.

Baggs-Vandervoort-Pearson

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

BRITISH LEADERS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Lord Robert Cecil Declares Main Lines of Peace Covenant Have Not Been Assailed and Discusses Germany's Admission

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 1 and 5.

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England.—Continuing his speech at the Albert Hall gathering on the occasion of the opening of the educational campaign which the League of Nations Union was about to conduct through Great Britain, Lord Robert Cecil said:

"You will have observed, if you have followed the controversy closely, that the main lines of the covenant have never been assailed. There is a general agreement, apparently, that the league should have as its organs a small council representing the governments, and a larger assembly representing other elements of each nation. It is said that this larger assembly is too small, that it ought to be more representative, and I am disposed to agree. Again, I have read no serious attack upon the general method of action of the league. It is, as far as I can learn, conceded that its great object should be to prevent wars until every other possible method of settling national disputes has been tried, and that, to secure this object, we must rely chiefly upon the organized and instructed public opinion of the world. In other words, we must secure, as our chairman tried to secure before the late war, that there shall be free and open discussion between the parties to international disputes, so that the whole world may be apprised of the nature of the quarrel, and may form, and if necessary act on, its opinion as to who is in the wrong. Nor can I find that anyone quarrels with the idea that international cooperation should be made and fostered by every means possible, that we should provide machinery for the discussion of international labor questions, for the improvement of health and hygiene, for the protection of native races, and for the extirpation of such evils as opium and other noxious drugs, and the indiscriminate sale of arms and ammunition for the profit of the manufacturer and the destruction of his fellow man.

Article X Assailed

"Even criticisms that actually are made are often founded on a misconception. I have seen attacks made on Article X of the covenant, which guarantees the members of the league against external aggression directed against the territorial integrity or political independence of any one of them, and it is assumed that this means that the actually existing settlement and the actually existing boundaries of each country are to be made unalterable. Nothing could be less true. I believe myself that there has been no more fruitful cause of international disputes and of war than the attempt to fix forever by cast-iron treaties the limits of each nation. All that the covenant does is to say that, when any change becomes necessary, it shall not be by violence or war, but by discussion and debate. Surely without some provision of that kind any League of Nations would be a farce. The first necessity is to establish beyond dispute the doctrine that aggressive war is the greatest crime against humanity—a doctrine which, as the chairman reminded you, has not yet been accepted in all parts of Europe; but it must be accepted if peace is to be restored to the world.

British Empire Not Favored

"Then there is a charge that the league is one in favor of the British Empire, because each of the self-governing nations which make it up is given a voice therein. Such critics forget that practically no decision of importance can be taken without the consent of the council, there may be some, but practically none will be so taken, and there is no probability whatever that on the council the British Empire will ever have more than one vote. They also forget that with very rare exceptions every decision has to be unanimous, and that therefore any counting of heads in the council or assembly is almost entirely irrelevant.

"After all, these are minor matters. The broad question is, do we desire to put an end to the existing international anarchy? Are we prepared to scrap once and for all the old system of alliances and counter-alliances, and secret treaties and competitive armaments; the balance of power, and all other noxious fruits of international rivalry? If we are, depend upon it it is no light task on which we are engaged, and those who think that anything worth having can be accomplished in this direction without the sacrifice of some prejudices and preconceptions, are living in a world of illusion. If you are to have a League of Nations based on international cooperation there must be some give and take between the partners. In that great enterprise, if you like to say that, that sense every international arrangement, every treaty of commerce, is necessarily a limitation of complete independence. Who ever heard of a man going into partnership with another and yet claiming complete freedom of action in partnership affairs? I understand those, profoundly as I disagree with them, who are against any change in the old system, who want the world to go on on the plan which led to the late war. But I do not understand the men who say that they want a League

of Nations and yet quarrel with the very foundation of the idea on which a League of Nations must rest.

Admission of Germany

"For my part, I am ready to accept it, with all its implications, and yet if selfish counsels were to prevail Britain might, perhaps, think she had less need of the league than almost any other European nation. She has been through the greatest war in history, and though it would be very far indeed from the truth to say that she has come out unscathed, yet it is true that her European position is relatively stronger than it has ever been in her history. Her fleet is not only unbeaten, but more powerful than it was before the war. Her army, fresh from its victories, is both larger and only because that it has ever been. Even on the economic side, grievously as we have suffered, we are in better case than those who before the war were wont to describe as our rivals. If, then, we advocate the league, it is not for selfish reasons. In the narrower sense, we have nothing to fear. The country which has so successfully stood the brunt of those past years may well confront the future with confidence. We want the league because we want peace. Not only because peace is the larger and the dearest wish of all who love humanity and believe in God. As for myself, I want emphatically a League of Nations, a League of All Nations, not a mere league of governments—not a mere fresh piece of diplomatic machinery, but something which will bring into closer contact all the live forces of each of the nations of the world. I am not afraid of the question that excites one or two members of the audience. I am going to deal with it frankly and openly.

"We do not want a mere alliance of certain nations. If our conception has any truth in it, it means the end of the dividing of nations into separate camps. I see a great deal of discussion about the admission of Germany into the league. I have never concealed my opinion that, if the League of Nations is to be a reality, Germany, not less than Russia, must be, sooner or later, admitted into it. I quite admit that we must in mere prudence insist on some guarantee that Germany comes into the league as a genuine friend of the league idea. We cannot forget that the whole basis of Prussian militarism was the very antithesis of international cooperation. We must be quite sure that the recent professions of Germany are sincere. We have a right to ask that the new Germany—if new it be—shall go through a certain novitiate; but, for my part, the shorter that novitiate can safely be made, the better I shall be pleased, and as soon as we can feel reasonably secure that the German Government is a real thing and not a passing phantasm, and it has shown by its actions that Germany has done with her bad past, I see no reason why, if she is genuinely repentant, that should take a long time.

To Live as Peaceable Neighbors

"One thing I would remind those who are anxious on this point. The League of Nations, no doubt, will confer great advantages on its members, but it will also impose upon them considerable obligations, and the chief of these is, that each member will be required to live peaceably with his neighbors. I have little doubt that to exclude for any length of time a powerful nation or group of nations would be to drive them into intrigues against the league, to split up the world again into diverse hostile camps, and to destroy the foundation upon which the league itself must rest.

"I said just now that this was to be a league of nations and not of governments. That is a vital truth, and if it is to have any significance it means this—that upon the peoples of the world is imposed a great responsibility. They will no longer have the right to dismiss from their minds international affairs. They will no longer have the right to treat foreign policy as the business of the government—it is, in truth, the business of every one of us. Depend upon it, if we leave the league merely to the governments, however well-meaning and however able they may be, it will very soon degenerate into the old diplomacy. If the league is to mean something more than that, if it is really to be the beginning of a new era, then it lies with the peoples—and, if I may venture to say so in this audience, particularly with the British people—to make it a reality.

Cooperation for Competition

"We want the league to be a fundamental principle of British policy; we want the electors, men and women alike, to realize what it means, and to see that their government realize what it means. I am not tonight going to discuss the treaty that is now being made. I have no responsibility for it, and I make no criticisms of it. But this I say—that it must be judged by the principles of the league. When we see it, and when we can discuss it with freedom, we shall ask, 'Is this the kind of treaty on which the League of Nations can usefully be built?' and if it is not, we shall ask the League of Nations to change it. That must be the test to which we shall submit every international agreement and every international action. Is it in accordance with the spirit of the league? That is why I hear, with some impatience, perhaps, criticisms of this or that detail of the covenant. That is not the point at all. The machinery of the league can be altered; the provisions of the articles of the covenant can be changed; but the spirit of the league, the substitution of cooperation for competition in international affairs, the establishment of the doctrine that aggressive war is a crime against humanity, the enforcement of the doctrine that there shall be no annexations by conquest, the central idea that the prosperity of each nation is essential to the prosperity of all—these are the things

for which we are struggling, these are the conceptions which every lover of humanity and every believer in Christianity must have at heart. For so great a cause as that we seek not adherents only, but crusaders. Crusaders for an ideal not less high and not less holy than any which has ever moved man in the history of the world."

Lord Robert Cecil, who was followed by Mr. J. R. Clynes, who welcomed the league in the name of the Labor Party, and said that no one power, no few powers, ought to try to make the League of Nations their monopoly. Nor, he said, would the league exist at all without that spirit of good will upon which it was sought to found it. The league must exist as a great and just cooperative body. Mr. Clynes concluded with a plea for the application to the Allies themselves of the doctrine of disarmament, whose advantages they had recently set forth so admirably in a note to Germany. He could think, he said, of no doctrine that would so well fit their own needs. It was proof that, whatever else might not be on the side of the League of Nations, logic without limit was on its side, as was morality also.

Dr. Alexander Irvine, who also spoke, assured the meeting that the people of the United States were behind President Wilson, and looked forward to the time when the duties of every state should be as unguarded and as unforgotten as that between the United States and Canada. Finally, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Dr. Clifford spoke briefly in support of a vote of thanks to the speakers.

POGROMS AND THE POLISH PREMIER

Jewish Members of Polish Diet Address Open Letter to Mr. Paderewski in Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Jewish members of the Polish Diet have, states the Zionist Organization, addressed an open letter to the Premier, Mr. Paderewski, concerning the anti-Semitic agitation in Poland.

The Jews have found it impossible to introduce an interpellation in the Diet on this subject. They remind the Premier at the outset that upon assuming office he publicly declared that the Jewish population of Poland would enjoy complete equality, and would, like other citizens of the State, be under the protection of the law. Although this declaration could not satisfy the Jews in Poland as a national minority, they nevertheless believed that they would at least be assured this minimum of rights. But the reality, they continue, has brought disappointment. Secret forces are at work which systematically provoke the population against the Jews, and cause pogroms and anti-Jewish excesses on a large scale.

Data Given

In March pogroms broke out at Kalisch and Kielce districts. These were followed by pogroms at Wloclaw, Lublin, Mieschow, Slomniki, Ksiaz, and in the whole of central Galicia, especially at Rzeszow, Lubuszowa and Strzyzow. In the army and in the government executive departments a terrible anti-Jewish agitation is being carried on. Searches are effected without any cause in Jewish shops, and private dwellings, even in purely Jewish quarters, the inhabitants being completely plundered. These searches are often carried out in Jewish places of worship, scrolls of the law being torn and the synagogue fixtures maliciously destroyed.

In Lithuania the persecutions have assumed barbarous forms. Jews are shot without trial. This has occurred at Pinsk, Lida, Vilna, and lastly at Porock. The measures taken by the government for the suppression of these pogroms are insufficient. The Jews suffer greatly at the hands of the Polish soldiery. The Posen soldiers and those of the army of General Halder have been guilty of beating and torturing Jews.

One Incessant Pogrom

In the principal cities, in Warsaw and Lublin, in the railway stations and trains the Jews are abominably maltreated. The outrages take place in broad daylight under the eyes of the authorities who remain passive, thus giving to the Christian community the impression that Jewish lives and property can be destroyed with impunity. At the same time manifestoes are issued and circulated attributing blame for the disturbances to the Jews themselves. Throughout the whole of the territory of New Poland rages one incessant anti-Jewish pogrom, spreading from town to town and from station to station.

The Jews are also being driven out of their business enterprises. Jewish railway employees are dismissed; Jewish merchants and artisans deprived of their licenses. Jews are not permitted to hold meetings and their press is subject to the censorship.

In an interview with Mr. Paderewski, the Jewish national deputies asked him to give an unequivocal statement as to the measures he would take to put a stop to the persecutions and degradation of Polish Jewry. The deputies declared themselves ready to substantiate all the aforementioned grievances by documentary proof.

MONTANA INCREASES FACILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—The construction of city, town, and rural school buildings, aggregating in value \$1,000,000, and designed to accommodate many districts heretofore inadequately provided with school facilities, is now in progress in Montana. Many of these schools are in small rural districts, which have been filling up with settlers rapidly during the last few years. Last winter numerous rural schools were not opened in Montana, owing to a shortage of school-teachers.

LORD READING ON AMERICAN AMITY

Former Ambassador Sees Growing Appreciation of British and Dropping of Prejudices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor recently by The Overseas Club and Patriotic League, Lord Reading, referring to America's entry into the war, said that during the bad times about twelve months ago America showed what she was capable of and continued to show it right up to the very end, until the armistice was signed. During the time he was Ambassador his task was comparatively easy, inasmuch as he had an administration to deal with that was just as anxious to do what the British Government wanted as the British Government was anxious to perform anything that the United States Government required. One was as anxious as the other to bring the war to a victorious end. They worked together just as if they had been one government.

Old Suspicions Dispelled

There had been growing in the United States, he continued, a feeling of appreciation for the British, the dispelling of old prejudices, and old suspicions. He did not mean to say that all possible difficulties had been got rid of. What he meant was that until that time, in spite of everything that had been done, there was a vast section of people in America who could not be reached simply because they were not interested. They had a view of the British people which was just as wrong as many an Englishman's view of the American people. He himself at first was so ignorant that he almost blushed for his ignorance of America. The two peoples had got to know each other better. It was not necessary that they should have an actual contact between the human beings. What was necessary was that the minds and hearts and souls of the people should be working in unison and in harmony. And that was really what had happened. The relations of the two countries during the war had made all the difference in the world, and had banished the ill-feeling that existed.

England and America had set a fine example in settling their disputes very amicably. There had been more arbitration on important matters between them than between any other nations of the world. They might justly claim that the same ideals of liberty which prevailed in America were the ideals of liberty which prevailed in England. They had nothing to abate, and the Americans had nothing to concede. The views of both were coincident with the pursuit of justice.

It was because they would look further ahead that he was not afraid any differences could become serious between America and Britain. It was this cooperation between them which meant so much for the future of the world, and upon which he believed in the end peace must depend.

Anti-British Propaganda

He knew the value of the so-called anti-British propaganda now taking place in some circles in America. He had lived with it, and had seen it daily—not perhaps in quite so intense a form as he understood it was bearing now. He was not in the slightest degree deterred by it. There was only one danger, and that was lest they should think too much of some of the attacks and indulge in answers of a kind which might produce irritation and anger. He believed they should maintain a perfect calm throughout and not take any action which they might otherwise regret. There was a certain section in America which for a long time had set itself against Great Britain. These people were not, over-scrupulous sometimes in the statements they issued with the result that certain newspapers contained statements prejudicial and unfair to the British. When anything of importance which was definitely untrue had thus been published, the British authorities had made plain the fact that the statement was untrue.

"As my final word," concluded Lord Reading, "I would beg you to treasure the spirit of friendship, cooperation, and complete harmony between the American people and the British people."

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. J. H. Clynes, M. P., speaking at a meeting of the London Law Clerks' Union at Lincoln's Inn Hall, said that today there were between five and six millions of organized workers. Never, he declared, had trades unionism been so strong in numbers, money, and influence in the direction of national affairs. It was impossible, however, to ignore the general state of unrest which existed in the kingdom. It was world-wide, for the events in remote parts of the globe today rolled quickly on, and had some effect on the people in Great Britain tomorrow.

He hoped, Mr. Clynes said, that after the natural emotions created by the after-war conditions were exhausted, and the country had settled down to business, that the real value of organization among the workers would begin to be felt. They were in search of industrial peace, and although an

industrial war might be entered upon in any particular branch of industry, it was only that a greater peace might come out of it. They had no wish to go back to the pre-war state of existence, when the employer always based his wage upon the consideration of how little a man could live on, and not on how much the business could be made to give. As a result men were kept on a subsistence level and the great margin of gain, expressed in terms of millions, accruing to the owners every year, went into a few pockets. In that way there was produced a class which was as great a danger to Great Britain, or any country, as ever was the class of idle unemployed. In fact, those were the twin dangers of modern civilized states. There was a great standard of honor in Great Britain, Mr. Clynes declared, upon which was based national conduct, sports, contests, and adventures, a simple system of playing square with the other fellow. He urged his hearers to carry that standard into their organization, and not to expect benefits from the union without doing something for it and for other members.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—SOUTHAMPTON, England.—Maj. Waldorf Astor, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Health, addressing a public meeting at Southampton insisted upon the urgency of the housing problem. Government by

local authorities, he said, was on its trial. The Cabinet had had to decide between building the houses themselves through a central department and its officials, or else by using the elected representatives of each area. They had decided for democratic local government instead of for bureaucratic central government. The way in which local authorities met their responsibilities in this national emergency, Major Astor contended, would decide the extent to which true democracy and not bureaucracy would rule in the future. He believed that the councils would meet their obligations. He hoped so, as he did not want officials from London brought in, who must, necessarily, be less in touch with local tastes and needs. The government, however, were determined that houses should be provided, and in the new housing bill it had taken powers to act by default. If any council failed to meet its obligations a government department could step in and do the work.

DUTCH INDIAN ESTIMATES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—The Dutch Indian Estimates for 1920 show a revenue of 48,000,000 florins, and expenditures amounting to 54,300,000 florins, including 75,000,000 florins for extraordinary expenditure. The revenues from the new sources are estimated at 61,000,000 florins.

NEW BRUNSWICK AS A TOURIST CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick.—A campaign to make the attractions and resources of New Brunswick more generally known in the United States has been launched by the All New Brunswick Tourist, Game, and Resources Association which was organized here a month or so ago at a meeting attended by representative men from all parts of the Province. The immediate effort is to advertise especially the attractions which the Province offers to the American tourist and sportsman, but the investment of more American capital in projects for the development of New Brunswick resources is also one of the results which is expected to follow from the campaign. As one move in the campaign the association has retained Dr. Thomas Travis, who is preparing articles dealing with New Brunswick for publication in American magazines and is gathering material for lectures which he will deliver to American audiences.

CHICAGO RACE COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A commission on the race problem, as a result of the race riots here, will be appointed later this week by Gov. F. O. Lowden.

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Hemmed All Pure Linen Towels.....	regularly 8.00 to 10.50 doz.,	6.75, 9.00
Hemstitched All Pure Linen Towels.....	regularly 9.00 to 13.50 doz.,	7.50, 9.00, 12.00
Bath Towels, heavy quality.....	regularly 5.00 to 7.50 doz.,	3.75, 4.50, 6.00
Bath Towels, guest size.....	regularly 3.75 to 7.50 doz.,	2.75, 4.50, 6.00
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BALKAN NATIONS STILL UNSETTLED

Envoy Vopicka Describes Post-War Problems of Eastern Europe and Tells Stories by Officers About Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—After bolshevism is wiped out, democracy will exist forever in Europe, declared Charles J. Vopicka, former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Rumania, Serbia, and Bulgaria, now Minister to Rumania and Bulgaria, in discussing the Balkan situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on his return home on vacation.

"Conditions today are not exactly settled in Europe," said Mr. Vopicka, "because of jealousy, distrust, and bolshevism, and real peace has not yet obtained. The new Serbia has proclaimed liberty of church and school for all people, and this proclamation satisfied both the Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches. The Serbians have their own Serbian Orthodox churches, and the Croats have their own Roman Catholic churches. Mr. Vopicka said he believed that the question of religion is satisfactorily adjusted.

"The League of Nations will not only guard the peace of the Balkans," continued Mr. Vopicka, "but it will free every other nation that is not free yet. Under the League of Nations, all European nations will be free.

Conditions Are Improving
"Conditions in Rumania are much better than during the war, because food was sent to these people by the United States in proper time. They have been supplied with enough to last them until the next crop, which will be about 40 per cent normal and will carry them through the next year. Bulgaria's crop, too, is good. Conditions are not settled there, as the Bulgarians are waiting to see what the Peace Conference will do for them. In Serbia, which suffered fearfully from the war, the railroad connections were destroyed by the Germans, but conditions are improving rapidly."

Mr. Vopicka paid a tribute to the Red Cross for its work in the Balkans, especially in Rumania, where it established 30 stations.

"Transylvania," continued the United States Minister, "representing a large part of Hungary, has been added to Rumania. In Rumania, universal suffrage has been declared; the Jews have become citizens, and the land of large property owners was divided among the farmers. On account of these reforms, and the fact that food was sent to Rumania, bolshevism was stopped. In Transylvania, liberty of church and schools has been proclaimed, and equal rights to all, whether Germans, Saxons, Hungarians, Jews or Rumanians. All these nationalities are satisfied."

Stories About Bolsheviks
"Rumania is fighting Russian and Hungarian Bolsheviks. Bolshevism is existing only in Russia and in Hungary, and in the latter country the Bolsheviks are a small minority. Their influence will be nil after the government is changed."

The biggest problem, said Mr. Vopicka, is Russia. He had been told by escaped officers in Russia that Lenin and Trotsky had thousands of Russian officers, who were against bolshevism, under their control. They had taken the officers' families and threatened that if the officers refused to fight, they would kill the families, and for that reason the officers were obliged to fight for the Bolsheviks, he said. The Russians also have hired 40,000 Chinese coolies to fight for them, and pay them as much as 100 rubles a day, and when they win a battle, each soldier is given 500 rubles. The Russian debt has increased from 23,000,000,000 of rubles to 82,000,000,000 of rubles, said Mr. Vopicka, and the government is constantly printing money to pay its soldiers.

"I believe," continued the Balkan Minister, "that a government which is obtained by murder and has no foundation to improve materially the conditions of the people and is not honorable and honest cannot last very long."

Possibilities for Trade
"There are great possibilities in the Balkans, where the people desire to do business with our country," added Mr. Vopicka. "But because the money of the United States is too dear, it is impossible for the Balkan people to do business with the United States. It is necessary for our bankers, with our

government, to equalize the exchange. It will not take long for the Balkan states to establish themselves if they are enabled to obtain new materials from the United States. Russia, when settled, will also become a great market, where there is trade enough for all nations."

A tribute was paid to the Tzecho-Slovak Republic by Mr. Vopicka. The election there, he said, was quiet. Every one of voting age had to vote, or was subject to arrest. Women working in the fields discussed politics, for women exercise the right of suffrage. The majority rules in Tzecho-Slovakia, and all factions seemed satisfied by the election.

Before the United States entered the war, Mr. Vopicka represented nine nations at Bucharest. He was left alone representing almost the whole world, he said, including the Germans and Turks.

WATER POWER BOARD IS NAMED

Maine Commission Will Make Surveys of Available Sites in State for Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine.—Maine's Water Power Commission of 10 has been named, and is highly approved by advocates of state ownership and control. The commission includes the Hon. Edward P. Ricker of Poland, chairman; the Hon. Arthur Chapin, Bangor; Bion Bradbury Jr., Portland; the Hon. Alfred K. Ames, Machias; Representative Charles H. Hanson, Saco; Representative Artemus Weatherbee, Lincoln; Edward Evans, Belfast; J. Frank Partridge, Waterville; William J. Crawshaw, Auburn; Charles F. Flagg, Portland. Percival P. Baxter of Portland, who has been most insistent that Maine's water powers be retained by the people, was offered a place, but refused on the ground that he intended to run for the state Senate next year.

The Governor named three members of the commission, and appointed one on recommendation of the president of the Senate, two on recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one each on recommendation of the Maine State Grange, the Maine Federation of Labor, the Savings Bank Association of Maine, and the Maine State Board of Trade. Mr. Evans represents the Grange, Mr. Partridge Labor, Mr. Crawshaw the bank association, and Mr. Flagg the Board of Trade. The commission will have an office in the State House. Clerical assistance is provided for to the extent of \$15,000 annually, and \$5000 annually is appropriated for hydrographic and geological surveys in connection with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The commission may also employ a competent engineer, and will have all papers and records in the possession of the Public Utilities Commission.

The law further provides that the commission shall investigate present water-power developments in the State, to determine whether it is for the interest of the State that storage reservoirs and basins and undeveloped water powers be acquired and developed by the State or private enterprise. It is also ordered to investigate and report upon the question of transmission of electric current outside the State.

The law provides that no member of the commission shall be officially or professionally connected with or hold any interest or stock or securities in any water power or water storage reservoir company operating within the State, nor shall any commissioner serve on any committee of any political party.

SOLDIERS SEE VALUE OF GOOD ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SKOWHEGAN, Maine.—Lieut.-Col. Roy L. Marston says there are coming back from France a million men who will be staunch advocates of good roads.

"Men who have had a chance to see at first hand what good roads mean in France, who have learned from practical experience the prominent part which these highways played in winning the war, are sure to grasp the importance of highway work for this country. When a man sees, as we did many times in France, a single horse drawing a load of two tons weight over a country road with the same ease that a single horse would handle a quarter of that weight on a Maine country road, he is very certain to think."

Colonel Marston feels that instead of any possible contraction of the road work which Maine has begun there should be an expansion.

THE COIN FISHER AND OTHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
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In the mighty stream of people eddying about the Rialto corner of Forty-Second Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, a man stopped suddenly. Apart from his suspiciously uncertain movements, his sudden halt caused much the same disturbance to the traffic that a bowlder would cause to the onrushing waters were it placed in the middle of the liquid stream. The man was of the shabby genteel type, and carried beneath his arm a canvas-covered something about three feet long. After casting furtive glances all about him, this strange individual became intensely absorbed in the iron gratings of the subway airshafts at his feet, which had caused several passers-by (mere drops from the racing torrent) to linger and watch events.

The man slowly and slyly drew from the canvas covering what looked like a bundle of canes, but being fixed end on end, revealed itself as a fishing rod.

By this time the stream of traffic was somewhat dammed, and excitement became intensified as the strange man dropped to his knees and shading his eyes in his hands peered through the gratings.

Still on his knees, he took from his coat pocket a round shoe-polish tin, and opening it took therefrom half of a pickle-bottle cork, one end of which was smeared with a sticky something—probably soft wax.

Pressing the cork on the spiked end of the fishing rod, he inserted it through the grating, lowering it to the full length of the rod.

A Profitable Catch

The suspicion of the crowd was now at fever heat. The inevitable wit sarcastically asked, "Say, old man, is it salmon or goldfish you are after to-day?" But the strange man remained undisturbed on his knees, with his eyes to the grating, slowly moving the rod to and fro. Presently he began to withdraw the rod, and as its length above the pavement grew, the crowd became more jeerful and hilarious. Amidst much humorous and excited speculation as to "what fish" was "in the catch," the poor fisher continued deftly to withdraw until the cork was safely through the grating. Lifting the cork off the spiked end, he slowly disclosed to the wondering crowd three dimes imbedded in the soft wax. The jeers of the crowd were turned to admiring comment as the traffic policeman interrupted the proceedings, and the cause of the confusion was compelled to fold his apparatus and seek fresh fields, or rather gratings.

"That guy there," said the irate policeman, pointing to the disappear-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The dime fisher

ing angler, "picks up enough easy money—keep on moving, please—to run a couple of bank accounts." Such incidents—all in a day's walk—make any big city, or a small one, for that matter, a happy hunting ground for the lover of strange and interesting things. There is not an hour in the day or night that should be lonesome to the seeker after incident; for there is always, in the language of the streets, "something doing."

Of course, I followed up the dime-

fisher, and, away from the crowd, I succeeded in getting him into conversation. I found him a fellow who had seen better days—spoke softly—had been adverse to publicity and all that sort of thing. Perhaps I had better tell you what he said.

"No, I do not consider my present occupation anything out of the way, and I do not relish the idea of perhaps being put into the illustrated Sunday supplements! In fact, I'd rather not be taken notice of. I thought of this way of making a living after trying unsuccessfully almost everything. I've been one of the 'mob types' in almost every big film made during the last few years until directors told me that I've grown too 'noticeable' and that they would prefer that I took a rest until my type was temporarily forgotten."

'Tis an Ill Wind—

"Yes! this thing is all right for me; I'm putting a few dollars by for a rainy day. I tramp from station to station on the surface of the subways, and nearly always find money and other lost things in the long pans that are built five feet or so under the gratings to catch the dust. These things are dropped by careless people hurrying into the stations."

"Of course, I expect to have my field invaded by imitators who see me doing the trick, but by trying to avoid unnecessary notice, I may hold the monopoly till I pick up something like a competent. Of course, there is plenty of room for others, as it takes



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The breadwinner

me many weeks to do the rounds of all the subway stations, and by the time I think that I have just made it is time to start all over again.

"People are always dropping things which, when they roll through the gratings, are given up as lost. I pick up many strange things besides money. Once I picked up a lady's brooch with a baby's picture in it. I advertised it, it was claimed, and I received a reward of twenty dollars. Yesterday I found the gold service button of a discharged British soldier, and at other times I have found gold and silver trinkets, such as pencils and rings."

"Well, good-by—please don't follow me."

I didn't, for I crossed the road to investigate a crowd struggling and pushing to see something in a tradesman's window. It was just a cat and kittens—a common house cat at that. The shopkeeper evidently understood the psychology of the passer-by, for apropos of nothing appertaining to his regular business, he had placed the household pets with a saucer of milk in his window, thereby causing a sensation, and, incidentally, calling attention to the trunks and suitcases on sale. "Aren't they too cute for anything!" said the hurrying merchant, as he stopped to struggle for a place to view that which he would not notice in his own home.

"My! but look at them just lapping up that milk!" almost shrieked two ladies who were evidently overwhelmed with astonishment that kittens took nourishment out of a saucer. Judging by the lack of excitement about the show cases in the museum, one would be pardoned for supposing that a Nilgau—species Boselaphus tragocamelus—or a Great Humming Bird—species Eulampis

jugalris—were absolutely devoid of interest, while a cat and kittens were the rarest of creatures.

The Dancing Maid

A few doors away I passed a rather stout gentleman, who, forced out of doors by the heat of the day, was snoring peacefully (if one may be said to be at peace whilst snoring atrociously). There was nothing particu-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The soap-box orator

larly funny about this, except that the sleeper was posed in front of the sign of his establishment, "The Busy Bee."

By way of contrast, a little farther on I came across a pretty but poorly clad little girl dancing to her father's accordion.

She was evidently the breadwinner, and I was sorry that the father's sightless eyes could not see the look of admiration and respect that his little girl's efforts commanded.

A world of humorous and human incident all its own is the crowded district in the vicinity of Williamsburg Bridge.

From the groups of pious worshippers, lingering on the synagogue steps after service, to the multifarious types grouped about the tenement house stoops—the conglomeration of household goods (everything from babies to refrigerators) heaped upon the fire escapes, the intense pushcart bargainings, the street happenings grave and gay—all go to make up an atmosphere not to be duplicated in any other part of the city.

A patriarchal old gentleman was trying to dispose of a parrot which was giving vent (prompted by the old man) to what sounded to me like dangerously violent Bolshevik sentiments, but which proved, so I was informed by a bystander, to be merely Yiddish for "Polly wants a cracker." Judging by the bird's profuse vocabulary, it was appropriately perched upon a soap box. The smiling faces and the ribald laughter of the crowd about the creature reflected for me the sort of witty sayings it repeated after its master.

Story of a Candlestick

A little touch of nature is the ostentatious display, in a first-story window over a poultry shop, of a massive silver Shabbos candlestick. It is in a very poor and squalid neighborhood, and, seemingly, a very poor room—but the soiled curtains are so obviously pulled back to feature the family silver that one cannot miss seeing it. It would not require a great stretch of imagination to build a story around the family heirloom. It looks to me as if they sacrificed everything in their escape from their native land excepting the Shabbos lights.

Over in the Italian quarter, not far away, I noticed a work-soiled lad sadly awaiting his chance to get into the already crowded public baths. He seemed like the "feller who needed a friend"—he was all mussed up with nowhere to go, for the sign "Baths Full" was out. In a hallway close by in the same neighborhood there was an argument going on about the increase of rents and the objection, by some landlords, to children. An Amazonian woman, armed with a rolling-pin (her own brood hiding behind her skirts) was fondly hoping that some such landlord would make his appearance. No one answering the description came forward.

Well—as I said before, these things are all in a day's walk! There are lots of days to come, and lots of lovely walks yet to take—one is never alone in a big city.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Mr. Falconer Madan has now given up his post at the Bodleian Library, a London correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor writes. According to The Oxford Magazine, "he was a great sub-librarian, filling his post and fulfilling his duties year in and year out for two and thirty years with assiduous fidelity. He has been an increasingly good, and in the end something like a great, librarian. He has certainly made an epoch of his own. His Shakespearean Exhibition, carried through at a desperate time, saved the situation. His improvements—great and small—have not been few nor insignificant. Yet, while he has given up much to 'Bodleian,' he has not given up all that was meant for mankind. As lecturer in palaeography, as a scholar, a bibliophile, and an antiquary, he has done his own original work. The consequence is he still has work to do."

Attempting a list of books which should comprehend elementary practical works suitable for men with out formal technical training, the American Library Association, as part of its war service, issues its "One Thousand Technical Books," in excellent pamphlet form, with clear print and admirable classification. Emphasis is laid, both in selection and arrangement, upon the elementary books; but many of more advanced grade are included. The list aims to provide public libraries with a fairly adequate basis for strengthening their technical collections in accordance with local needs.

Returned men are seeking out such books as these. One librarian in charge of the technical department of a public library kept an account for a time of the number of men who said that they first learned of technical books through the Library War Service, and found it to average 100 daily. The compiler had the cooperation of the foremost libraries of the United States to the extent of submitting to them a tentative list, and receiving their suggestions thereupon; but full opportunity for consideration of the subject by the libraries thus consulted not being possible, the compiler assumes all responsibility, while acknowledging much help. Librarians and others competent are invited to forward any corrections they may observe to be desirable, or suggestions for omissions or additions, to George B. Utley, secretary, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Art galleries and museums have so much come to be natural and expected adjuncts of the public library that the address of Dr. J. A. Manton before the Museums Association of England, recently brought forward by Dr. John Cotton Dana, are most apt and applicable in the United States as well. Among other very good things he says:

"I am sadly convinced that there is something wanting in our methods of bringing art influences to bear on the masses. By virtue of the beauty alone, pictures and statues exert a refining influence, sculpture, above everything else, teaching to humanity humanity's dignity. Some pictures it

would be maddlesome and impertinent to attempt to explain; but pictures do not, unfortunately, tell their own story. You might as well expect a baby in arms to solve an equation as expect a mere child of nature, dumped down in an art gallery, to understand and appreciate the art with which he is surrounded. I almost hear the cynical whisper, 'Well, Mr. Wiseacre, what is your remedy for this state of affairs?' I give it to you in a few words: personal enthusiastic teaching, dexterous labeling, and a cheap, popularly written catalogue."

"There are many difficulties in the way—as a teacher, I am only too aware of them—but they are not insuperable. If the numbers are unwieldy, there is always photography and the lime-light lantern to help you. One of the false effects of modern culture is that, as far as social ethics are concerned, people (art teachers and museum curators not excluded) are so afraid of being natural, and also are so aware of their superiority to the unfortunate who are obliged to accept their oracularities. If in your picture, the artist has depicted a villain's treacherous smile, say so in your catalogue or what-not. If the beauty of the picture under description lies in its accurate realization of some point of antiquarianism or history, say so; don't leave the poor man to go on groping out misinterpretations for himself."

That was a prophetic little affair at the Springfield (Massachusetts) Public Library, when an exhibit of the handiwork of nations was placed by the united efforts of the library and the Federation of Women's Clubs. The room was hung with laces and embroideries, examples of the best from many countries. From each booth came an interesting tale of something made which indicated the life of the people, and the people themselves were there to tell it. A sofa pillow delicately wrought was the work of a Danish lady of note in her own land. A set of embroidered napkins had been done by the wife of an Italian opera singer. A charming Hungarian lady exhibited a wonderful tressou set made by her mother-in-law for the wife her son should choose. The Tzecho-Slovak women showed their Bohemian glassware, and bracelets which were one mass of garnets. The Poles present gazed, with pride on the frame of a clock one of their countrymen had carved. The Chinese baby, in his blue satin suit, paraded up and down the room on his father's shoulder. The Syrian "queen of the quarter" held court in her corner every day. An Italian young woman made beautiful pillow lace while you looked.

Surely an epitome of the good time coming, when nations shall exchange swords for plowshares, for the needle, the brush, and the carving tool—when we shall have no more mourning over beauty defaced and destroyed, but rejoice in the new forms of expression which beauty will be constantly finding at hands released from conflict. Pointing, too (for a large part of the work was from feminine hands), to the important part women are taking and will take in bringing that good time.



High and increasing prices lend great significance to our

August sale of women's shoes

—an event planned prior to manufacturers' recent advances.

The shoe industry has been affected more than any other, by adverse economic conditions of the past few years. We believe the end of rising prices of shoes is not in sight. Prices of men's and women's shoes will be far higher in the fall, because of an acute scarcity of leathers, and increases in labor costs. In view of these conditions, it is wise to provide in this advantageous sale for the requirements of many months or a year to come.

High and low shoes, in new style, and of dependable quality, reduced.

Shoes thoroughly desirable not only for present wear, but also for fall and winter. A pleasing variety of styles and leathers, and a range that includes all sizes.

- Women's finest calfskin-oxfords, at 9.45
- Women's novelty one-button low shoes, 7.75
- Women's smart low calf shoes, at 7.45
- Women's stylish patent leather pumps, 6.75
- Women's shoes, 7 models, about half, at 5.85
- Women's white cloth shoes, 6 models, at 6.75
- Women's white oxford ties, 3 models, 5.75
- Misses' and children's oxfords also reduced

Women's shoe section, first floor

Mandel Brothers
CHICAGO

A timely recommendation

If you are planning on having us make some shirts for you this fall it will be to your advantage to let us know right away.

Z. Z. JACKSON
Shirtmaker Scarfmaker
Michigan at Madison
CHICAGO

P. S.—There are many reasons for this.
—Z. Z. J.

Rosenthal's

31 State Street, Chicago

Announce the opening of **THEIR EXCLUSIVE FUR SHOP**, A NEW DEPARTMENT ON THE FOURTH FLOOR, filled with furs of authoritative fashion and design. Furs that carry the wonderful message of 1920 in a most beautiful manner.



One of our models in Hudson Seal and Kolinsky

AUGUST SALE OF FURS

During the entire month of August each piece is offered at a truly remarkable saving of 20 per cent. Duplication of these savings, anywhere else, would be next to impossible.

There are myriads of Coats, Coatees, Muffs, Scarfs and other Fur Pieces, which were selected carefully for Rosenthal's by America's foremost manufacturers. Each skin has received exhaustive inspection to insure its conformance to the standards of this store.

Ask about the Rosenthal plan of securing a Fur Coat

LICENSE CASES IN JERSEY CITY

Decision in Certiorari Proceedings
Against Officials Expected to
Favor the Drys in View of
Judge's Remarks at Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey—Decision from Justice Francis J. Swayze of the State Supreme Court is now awaited in the certiorari proceedings brought by Samuel Wilson against the commissioners for Jersey City for granting 702 liquor licenses, to take effect July 1. Nearly all the saloons in this city have continued business since July 1, professing to sell only beverages of not more than 2.75 per cent alcoholic strength. More than 2000 saloons in northern New Jersey are interested in the decision.

Mr. Wilson is assistant superintendent of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League but brought the action in his home city as a private citizen. It is confidently expected, since Justice Swayze during the hearing said, "It appears the commissioners may have acted illegally and in violation of the War-Time Prohibition Act and the constitutional amendment," that the decision will favor the drys. If it does it will mean that the federal liquor laws supersede state laws and that the commissioners acted without authority in granting the licenses. In such an event the drys might bring an omnibus case in connection with all the licenses so issued or they might seek indictments against the commissioners in criminal court. "It is not likely that the latter course would be followed."

Mr. Wilson's remonstrance against the granting of licenses was based upon the fact that all licenses in Jersey City would expire at midnight on June 30, and at the same time the war-time act would go into effect, and for that reason the federal law would abrogate all authority under which the commissioners had heretofore granted licenses. The remonstrant further reminded the commissioners that New Jersey law did not permit the granting of licenses for less than one year, and that one becoming effective July 1, 1919, would be good until July 1, 1920; whereas, in the meantime, the prohibition amendment becomes effective on Jan. 16, 1920, and a license granted for one year would be in violation of this amendment.

The commissioners' action granting the licenses was based on an opinion by John Milton, corporation counsel, and the licenses authorized the selling of "spirited, vinous, malt, and brewed liquors."

At the hearing Mr. Milton moved that the case be dismissed on the ground that if the licenses were illegal the proper proceeding would be to submit the facts to a grand jury for indictment of the commissioners. This motion was denied, as was also his request that the questions as to spirited and vinous liquors be considered separately.

BRITISH HONORS FOR NAVAL OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The King of England, the Navy Department has been notified, has awarded decorations to prominent United States naval officers, as follows:

Companion of the Order of the Bath: Rear Admiral S. S. Robinson and Rear Admiral Ralph Earle.

Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack, Capt. C. P. Nelson, Capt. F. H. Schofield, Capt. W. W. Knox, and Capt. O. G. Murfin.

Companion of the Order of the British Empire: Capt. H. E. Yarnell. Distinguished Service Order: Lieutenant-Commander R. P. McCullough.

UNITED STATES NAVY TO SEND ASIA NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In order to bring about a fairer, more complete and more comprehensive distribution of American news in the Orient, the United States Departments of State and Navy have decided to transmit a free news service through the radio facilities of the Navy Department from the United States to

the Orient, according to an announcement by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The news will be transmitted by wireless through Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; Cavite, Philippine Islands; and Vladivostok, from which point it will be distributed to Peking, Shanghai, and other points in the Orient.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, it is said, has long used this service, on the ground that wider distribution of news written from a broad and unprejudiced viewpoint would have a wholesome and far-reaching effect not only upon American interests in the Orient but upon the international situation generally. According to the announcement by the San Francisco Chamber, the United States Department of State is also now making arrangements with the different countries in the Orient for the exchange of news between that part of the world and the United States.

COMING WORLD'S FAIR FOR NOVA SCOTIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Plans are now being formulated here for a world's fair in Nova Scotia in 1922, with pageants to be held in different parts of the Province where historic events of which they were the scene in the early days of settlement could be repeated. The plans include an effort to have the Olympic games of 1922 held in this city, and an endeavor to induce Nova Scotians now living in the United States and across the seas to return to their home Province for part, at least, of the six months during which the fair would be in progress. A vote of money to meet the expense of preliminary work on the project has already been made by the Board of Trade, and it is the intention to have "working plans" in readiness for submission to the Provincial Legislature at its next session, early in 1920.

Pageants would be held at Louisbourg, Cape Breton, at Halifax, and at Annapolis and Grand Pré. At Louisbourg, there would be reenacted scenes in the struggle which decided the issue as to whether France or England should rule this country. Ruins of the fort and old town still remain, with here and there the broken bastions and the deep stone shelters covered by several feet of earth. At Halifax there would be portrayed the arrival of d'Amville's fleet, shattered as it sailed to attempt the reconquest of Louisbourg from the English ships and troops. At Annapolis the pageant would probably picture again the capture of old Port Royal by New England troops under General Nicholson in 1710, while at Grand Pré the tragedy of the Acadian expulsion in 1755 would be acted. Another pageant would probably be held at old Port Cumberland, built by the French near the present boundary between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and captured by the English about the middle of the eighteenth century, after a brief siege.

DENIAL OF NEEDLESS PLANE DESTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Denial that any aircraft of the American expeditionary force was wantonly destroyed was made by Mason Patrick, former chief of the air service abroad, appearing before a House War Investigating Committee.

"That any planes were burned needlessly or wastefully is incorrect," declared Mr. Patrick, now a colonel of engineers, who when chief of the American expeditionary forces air service ranked as major-general. "None that it would be economical to keep were destroyed."

Falling down in the training of aviators rather than in ability to get planes caused the insufficient United States air force, Colonel Patrick said.

INCREASE IN FRUIT PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

SUMMERLAND, British Columbia—Reports received to date indicate that this will be one of the greatest years in the history of the fruit-growing industry in the Okanagan Valley. Not only will the general yield of fruits such as apples, cherries, peaches and plums be greater than last year, but the average prices will be higher. Last year labor scarcity was pronounced owing to the war, and considerable fruit was not harvested. This summer there is plenty of labor available. In this district alone it is expected the crop will exceed last year's yield by 100,000 packages, the total shipments looked for exceeding the 300,000 mark.

CANADIAN POLICY FOR WHEAT CROP

Government to Appoint Experts
to Conduct Purchase and Sale
for Export and Domestic Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—As already stated by the Canadian News Office, the government has determined its policy in regard to the present year's wheat crop. The official statement issued by the government is as follows: "The peculiar conditions of the wheat market in Europe and the United States where government agencies are almost exclusively employed in, and where government credits have to be provided for, the purchase of wheat, rendered it necessary to provide a similar agency in Canada or to run the risk of being faced with an absence of adequate cash markets for Canadian wheat and a speedy and uniform movement of the same."

"The government, after very careful inquiry and consideration, has therefore decided to appoint a board of experienced men invested with adequate powers to conduct the purchase and sale of the Canadian wheat crop of 1919, both for export and domestic purposes."

Cash Payment to Farmers

"An initial cash payment by way of advance will be made by the board to the farmers for each bushel sold, based on the price of No. 1 Northern at Ft. William. At the conclusion of the season's sales, after the deduction of necessary expenses, the total excess realized over and above the first payment made to the farmers will be divided among the original sellers in proportion to the grades and quantities sold. The farmer will thus receive the best world price for his wheat in a cash payment at time of his sale and a final payment when the whole crop has been disposed of."

A complete system of record, under the provisions of the Canadian Grain Act and the regulations made thereunder will be kept, which will enable the board to determine with accuracy and pay with certainty the exact proportion of the surplus due to each original seller.

"The board will sell wheat to the millers and will sell the flour milled therefrom for export, while for domestic consumption the sales will be made as usual and the price will be restricted to a fixed maximum of reasonable profit, allowing within that maximum competition among the millers themselves."

"The grain exchanges will not give facilities for the buying and selling of futures in wheat during the crop season of 1919."

"The board will utilize so far as available and necessary the existing facilities for the purchase, transport and handling of wheat with a view to disturbing as little as possible the existing and usual methods of trade."

Best World Price

"The government has been actuated in its decision by a desire to secure for the Canadian farmer the best possible world price for this product and, at the same time, to insure to the home consumer that his flour shall not cost more than is made necessary."

We take this means of expressing gratitude for large increases during the business year just closed, which we are glad to construe as an appreciation and endorsement of our efforts to make Capper & Capper Stores centers of real usefulness to men.

Capper & Capper Stores close at 1 o'clock Saturdays during July and August.

Capper & Capper
LONDON
CHICAGO
DETROIT
MILWAUKEE
MINNEAPOLIS
TWO CHICAGO STORES
Michigan Avenue at Monroe Street
Hotel Sherman
Clothing is sold at the
Michigan Ave. Store Only

by actual world prices. Such action has also been made necessary in order to secure the early marketing and speedy movement of Canada's surplus wheat, thus making it possible for the farmer to realize at once a substantial cash price for his wheat, and ultimately the fullest possible return of the balance of price realized by the season's sales.

"The establishment of this board does not interfere with the work of the Board of Grain Supervisors in respect to that portion of the crop of 1918, delivered by Aug. 15. Their powers and functions are continued in full force so far as that crop is concerned. The new board will have sole authority to deal with the crop of 1919, and with that portion of the crop of 1918 which will be undelivered by Aug. 15."

"The personnel of the board will be made known very shortly, as also will the initial cash payment to be made on account to the farmer at the time of the sale of his wheat."

According to Sir Thomas White since last September credits to Great Britain aggregating \$167,000,000 had been furnished by the government for the purchase of last year's wheat crop. In addition about \$25,000,000 had been supplied for the purchase of other foodstuffs and over \$12,000,000 for timber. It was last year's Victory loan which enabled Canada to grant the extensive credits necessary for the purchase of these products upon whose sale the prosperity of the entire Dominion, agricultural, industrial, commercial, and financial, so largely depends. The success of the Dominion loan this fall is regarded as of vital importance to Canada to enable her to meet demobilization expenses and also to provide in part the money for the sale of wheat and other products.

SOLDIERS PROTEST TRAINING BILL

NEW YORK, New York—Telegrams protesting against the passage of the Chamberlain-Kahn Bill for compulsory military service were sent yesterday to the Senate and House committees on Military Affairs by the National Guard Association of the United States, which is in convention here.

The telegrams assert that "4,000,000 veterans of the great war are a sufficient nucleus of any army which may be required for some time to come." It is also declared that the bill "creates at enormous expense the machinery for the establishment in America of that detestable Prussian system which is abhorrent to the American people."

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.
CHICAGO Daylight Basement CHICAGO
The August Discount Sale of Furs
in Our Daylight Basement
is rich with opportunity to those who would investigate and purchase immediately. From the simplest Coats or Stole to the most comfortable of attractively cut Coats, every Fur offering in the collection affords valuable advantages which we shall be unable to duplicate after the termination of this present sale.

The Women who make their selections early will be most fortunate where both style, opportunity and price advantages are concerned.

AN EARLY VISIT IS ADVISED

For luncheon?

—something new
—something different
—something that's just
in season—at

Kuyler's
Restaurant
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SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS
For Special Attention to Parties, Luncheons or Dinners—call GRACELAND 9995

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Wilson Avenue Piano and Talking Machine Co.
1010 Wilson Avenue (Near Sheridan Road)
CHICAGO

Capital and Surplus \$12,000,000
112 West Adams St., Chicago

NEW SOLDIER LAND SETTLEMENT PLAN

Sentiment Against Project of
Secretary of Interior Takes
Shape in Agitation for Less
Extensive Conservation Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There is a growing opposition in the Senate to the plan of the Secretary of the Interior for apportioning land to returned soldiers and sailors. Especially is the idea of appropriating \$500,000,000 for the purpose little relished. In addition to the reluctance to make so large an appropriation, there is a conviction in the minds of many senators that the soldier himself is not keen on taking up swamp or cut-over land.

The bill introduced a few weeks ago in the Senate by James W. Wadsworth Jr., Senator from New York, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture was yesterday referred to a subcommittee for early action. This bill appropriates \$1,000,000, and provides for the creation of a commission to be known as the commission on rural and urban home settlement, to consist of five members, experts in housing, rural organization, cooperation or colonization. The commission is to report its conclusions and recommendations to Congress for additional legislation on immediate farm settlement for returned soldiers, sailors, and marines, allotment of land to them and to widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors and marines, and to encourage cooperation for these purposes between the United States and the several states and societies, associations, corporations, and persons.

Caution Is Urged

Senator Wadsworth believes that if the government were to embark on any such scheme as has been advocated by the Secretary of the Interior, it would become involved in tremendous expenditures and would fail to keep the farmer on the land. There are other lands besides those which have been cut over, it is pointed out. There is land within 20 miles of Washington which could be used. "The solution of the land and housing question can be arrived at in a more healthy and natural way by encouraging the communities to see it for themselves," said Senator Wadsworth. "It must be worked out from the bottom up. There

are a great number of persons taking an interest in this sort of thing. It should be worked out by individuals and communities cooperating."

"The proposed commission should gather facts and get information from all over the world as to how land should be appraised and settled. There are colonies in New York and Texas that failed because the appraisals were all wrong. There should be a rural settlement, because the rural population is steadily decreasing in proportion to the urban population."

Cooperation Necessary

Senator Wadsworth said that the commission should, above all things, encourage cooperation. If land is provided for the returned soldiers and sailors in this way, with local help they will be much more self-reliant and, later, cooperative land associations can be chartered.

On the subcommittee with Senator Wadsworth to consider this subject are: Joseph E. Ransdell, Senator from Louisiana, who thinks the scope of the committee should be extended to others besides soldiers and sailors who wanted to settle on the lands; Hoke Smith, Senator from Georgia, who believes that the farmer will have to get more money for his products because of the drift to the towns and cities while higher wages prevail there; Joseph I. France, Senator from Maryland, who would like to see some of the vacant land in populous districts utilized, and Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, who comes from the great farming district of the middle west.

VICE-PRESIDENT ON LEAGUE

RALEIGH, North Carolina—The menace of the world today is not German imperialism but the tendency toward no government at all, said Vice-President Marshall at a dinner before 500 guests of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, to whom he also made an appeal in behalf of the League of Nations.

RHODE ISLAND MEN IN WAR MAY GET BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Providence News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—"As a token of our appreciation of their services," the returned service men of Rhode Island should be given a \$100 bonus," declared R. Livingston Beekman, Governor of Rhode Island, recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The Governor intends to bring the matter before the State Assembly when its session opens next January. Although such a measure was introduced into the State Senate several times during the 1918 session, Governor Beekman asserts that no adequate bill has ever been presented. Past motions have failed to appropriate a sufficient sum for granting a \$100 bonus, he says, one provided only \$10,000.

It is estimated that \$2,500,000 will be necessary if \$100 is given each soldier and sailor, for there were approximately 25,000 Rhode Island men in the service. Governor Beekman expects the money to be raised by a bond issue.

"It would not be commercializing patriotism," the Governor said. "I should be very much opposed to that. Such a gift from the State would be only fair, as these men have borne the brunt of the burden of the day. Last year, when the question of providing a suitable memorial for the returning service men was brought up, I suggested that the assembly wait until it found out the opinion of these former soldiers and sailors. As far as I can find out, they would appreciate a bonus, in preference to a medal. In addition to a bonus, I should favor the erection of a monument in some park, commemorating the valor of the men who died in the conflict. The State could afford to do this, as the cost would be only about \$150,000."

Foster Shoes for Women and Children

This year the August Sale of Foster Shoes
for Women and Children will be limited
to the period between

August 1st to August 15th

(Inclusive)

The sale this season is confined to broken
and discontinued lines priced as follows:

Foster High Boots \$10.75
Foster Pumps and Oxfords \$ 8.75
Foster Slippers \$ 6.75

Substantial reductions will also be made on
broken and discontinued lines of Foster Shoes
for children and junior girls.

Early morning shopping will be appreciated and will make
it possible to render more prompt and efficient service.

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Clothing, Hatters and Haberdashers

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Big Reductions in all Departments

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ARE NOW IN PROGRESS

The August Fur Sale Savings 10% to 20% The Midsummer Furniture Sale

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UP TOWN
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FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

DRY GOODS HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Loren Miller Quality Merchandise Is Always Dependable

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS STARS DEFAULT

Failure to Reach United States in Time Is Reason—Likely to Appear in the Doubles or in Exhibition Matches Later

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, Rhode Island—The four Australian tennis stars, G. L. Patterson, Randolph Lycett, N. E. Brookes, and R. V. Thomas, entered in the invitation tennis tournament at the Casino here, not having arrived, due to the fact that the steamer on which they are coming to the United States has not docked at New York, they defaulted Tuesday morning. This was a disappointment to the many followers of the sport who are attending the tournament, and who had been wishing for a chance to see the Australians play. However, they may be disappointed, for when they do reach New York they are coming to Newport, and there will probably be some exhibition matches in both singles and doubles arranged for them.

The tournament proceeded yesterday without any great upsets, and while the match between W. T. Tilden and R. G. Kinsey, also of California, played on the club-house court, was easily the best match of the day. While Tilden won in straight sets it was not until Kinsey had forced him to the limit in the last two sets. Tilden got away with the first set quite easily 6-4, but Kinsey came stronger all of the time, and in the second set he could not quite hold the lead, but he forced the play into extra games. It was the same in the third set, which was not decided in Tilden's favor until the score was 12-10.

Much has been expected of M. E. McLoughlin and his ability to come back. He had an easy time of it Monday and while he won his match Tuesday against Dr. P. B. Hawk in straight sets it was clear to be seen that he was not playing his old game, and what he will do today against S. H. Voshell is uncertain.

The Johnston-Johnson match went to four sets before it was decided in favor of the Californian. The Boston player put up an unexpectedly good game. He was right after Johnston's drive all of the time and while he tried hard he was unable to carry his game to the winning point. The Boston player very clearly outplayed the Californian in the third set, the latter not being able to make his drives count.

In the fourth set however, Johnston recovered his play and had won five games before Johnson scored. Johnston was winning on his service and with the score 5-2 against him Johnson was unable to hold out. There were other interesting single matches and the doubles were started yesterday with 20 pairs entering. The summary: NEWPORT CUP SINGLES—First Round

A. P. Haves, Philadelphia, defeated Randolph Lycett, Australia, by default.
Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, by default.

Barkley Henry Jr., Philadelphia, defeated R. V. Thomas, Australia, by default.
Dr. P. B. Hawk, Philadelphia, defeated J. H. Van Allen, Newport, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.

A. S. Cragin, New York, defeated Carl Fisher, Princeton, 15-13, 6-3, 6-8, 1-6, 6-4.

Second Round
J. S. Cushman, New York, defeated G. L. Patterson, Australia, by default.
S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated A. P. Haves, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

W. T. Tilden, Philadelphia, defeated R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, 6-4, 7-5, 12-10.

W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated R. N. Dana, Providence, 6-2, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

C. R. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated F. C. Imman, New York, 6-3, 6-1, 6-0.

A. B. Graves, New York, defeated F. C. Bagen, New York, 6-2, 1-6, 6-3, 6-0.

N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated J. D. E. Jones, Providence, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated H. C. Johnson, Boston, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

T. C. Bundy, San Francisco, defeated Barkley Henry Jr., Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0.

W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated M. E. B. Harran, England, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1.

W. P. Burden, Newport, defeated N. E. Brookes, Australia, by default.
M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, defeated Dr. P. B. Hawk, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

R. Norris Williams, 2d, Boston, defeated A. S. Cragin, New York, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.
Ichikuma Kumage, Japan, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

R. L. Murray, California, defeated R. C. Seaver, Providence, 10-8, 6-1, 6-3.
C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated H. E. Parker, New York, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from G. Underwood & Underwood photograph
W. T. Tilden 2d, United States doubles tennis champion

EAST AND WEST DIVIDE GAMES

Boston and Philadelphia Win for Former, While St. Louis and Cincinnati Also Triumph

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	52	29	.639
New York	51	29	.636
Chicago	48	41	.539
Brooklyn	44	45	.494
Pittsburgh	43	48	.472
Boston	33	53	.384
Philadelphia	32	52	.388
St. Louis	32	55	.379

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Boston 3, Chicago 1
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 0
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 2
St. Louis 6, New York 2

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago
New York at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh
Brooklyn at Cincinnati

BRAVES WIN FROM CUBS
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Boston Braves hit the ball freely in the first three innings of Tuesday's contest with the Chicago Cubs and won, 3 to 1.

The Cubs gave their pitchers inferior support at times. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 12 0
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1 9 2

Batteries—Rudolph and Gowdy; Carter, Bailey, Martin and Kilfer. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

PHILLIES WIN GAME, 2 TO 0
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Members of the Philadelphia Nationals and Adams of the Pittsburgh club engaged in a pitching duel Tuesday. The Phillies won, 2 to 0. The visitors failed to score after the first inning. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 6 1
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 2

Batteries—Madrox and Truesdell; Adams and Blackwell. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

CINCINNATI CLUB WINS
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati Reds played steady baseball after the first two innings Tuesday and defeated the Brooklyn Nationals, 7 to 2. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati.....2 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0-7 11 2
Brooklyn.....1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 6 2

Batteries—Ringer and Rariden; Mitchell, Smith and Miller. Umpires—McCormick and Harrison.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS NEW YORK
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The New York Giants went down to defeat in Tuesday's game with the St. Louis Cardinals, 5 to 2. The locals hit and fielded well and gave May, their twirler, consistent support. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....2 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0-5 13 0
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0-2 6 3

Batteries—May and Dillhoefer; Douglas, Dubuc and Gonzales. Umpires—Ringer and Byron.

Y. M. C. A. MEN CAPTURED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—According to a message received at the State Department in Washington, Clinton W. Arson of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Albert F. Doyle of San Jose, California, both Y. M. C. A. secretaries with the Russian troops, have been taken prisoner by the Bolsheviks near Chekovo. The message says they were "within mutinous regions at Chekovo" and that refugees report them safe.

BOSTON GETS WAGNER
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Charles Wagner, former shortstop and assistant coach of the Boston American League Baseball Club, is to return to the Red Sox today according to an announcement made yesterday.

GOULD WILL DEFEND COURT TENNIS TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Articles of agreement have been signed for a match for the open championship of America in court tennis between Jay Gould, amateur, and W. A. Kinsella, professional, to be played on the court of the Racquet Club, in this city, next December. The announcement of the match states that it will be the best of 15 sets—four sets on Dec. 2, four on Dec. 4, and the remaining sets on Dec. 5. No advantage sets are to be played.

If Gould wins he will receive a cup, and Kinsella is to receive a large purse, win or lose. Either G. R. Fearing, Boston, or H. P. Whitney, New York, is to act as referee.

ONLY TWO GAMES IN THE AMERICAN

East and West Divide, Boston Winning and Detroit Taking Game From Washington Club

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	58	25	.695
Cleveland	52	41	.559
Detroit	52	41	.559
New York	50	49	.505
St. Louis	48	41	.544
Boston	42	49	.461
Washington	39	56	.410
Philadelphia	25	64	.280

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Boston 7, Cleveland 5
Detroit 2, Washington 1
New York vs. St. Louis, postponed
Chicago vs. Philadelphia, postponed

GAMES TODAY
Cleveland at Boston
St. Louis at New York
Chicago at Philadelphia
Detroit at Washington

RED SOX DEFEAT CLEVELAND
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Red Sox got a long lead over the Cleveland Indians Tuesday and won, 7 to 5. The visitors hit as well as the locals but failed to burn their hits. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....1 0 0 5 1 0 1 0 0-7 12 0
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 0-5 12 0

Batteries—Hoyt, Russell and Schanz; Bagby, Morton, Klepper, Uhl and O'Neill. Umpires—Connolly and Owens.

DETROIT TIGERS WIN
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Detroit Tigers won a closely played contest from the Washington Americans Tuesday, 2 to 1. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit.....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2-2 8 0
Washington.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 7 0

Batteries—Bohnd and Alnsmith; Johnson, Gharrett and Fielich. Umpires—Chill and Dineen.

CITY OMNIBUS SERVICE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The People's Bus Company, recently incorporated, plans to start an omnibus service in Boston with five-cent fares, to offer relief from the present 10-cent fare on the street-car lines, it was announced on Monday by Francis J. Horgan, attorney for the company. The Boston City Council recently passed an ordinance providing for the granting of jitney licenses in Boston, and this is awaiting the signature of Andrew J. Peters, the Mayor, who is on a vacation.

The company will operate a number of omnibuses in the main part of the city, it is understood. The machines are not yet delivered, but if the license is granted, temporary transportation will be provided by automobile trucks, it is expected, until the omnibuses are ready.

BRITISH GOLFING HAS PROBLEMS

Relation of the Professional to the Game Is One of the New Ones Attracting Considerable Attention

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The golf watchers, they who simply watch and write, and play but humbly among themselves, will tell you, and with truth, as they rest after scampering o'er the dunes and through the bunkers and across the putting greens (alas!) of England and Scotland, that British professional golf hardly ever has known a busier, tenser state, more crowded with great events and exciting issue than of late, chiefly the month of June. In times of former peace this was always the most active period of the season with the professionals; but then, it was to a large extent a matter of arrangement and was due partly to the circumstance that the championship came to be held about that time.

But this year (thanks to the decision of the authorities, which has caused much adverse criticism, but is almost certainly right for all that) there is no championship, and the professional activity is mainly to be attributed to the armistice or peace conditions, the fine weather, and the desire to be happy, and also, as one is persuaded, to get back most thoroughly to the things that were of the old-time peace, to be reminded of them in the most effective manner, with all the problems and controversies associated with them, whether they were all to be well commended by the philosophers or not. Also, he measures to super-carnest newspaper advocacy and support, and among the moralists of the game, and not the moralists only, that is a matter of some grave concern.

So to the old problems two new ones are already attached. The first is one of real importance to the community, involving the idea that, after all, professionals are meant for the games, and not the games for the professionals. That rule, as we know, has been discarded in the case of many other games, which have consequently become more spectacular shows. In essence no game is less fitted than golf ever to become a spectacle or show, because even the most perfect stroke is a dull thing to watch, unless one has developed a super-aesthetic enthusiasm for the niceties of style, and the more perfect the stroke the duller is the thing to look upon. A thorough good fuzzer by a fine player, involving his ball in a bunker or a forest, is the only kind of shot that makes the affair interesting to the look-oner, so true is it that crude humanity experiences certain satisfaction in the contemplation of another's misfortunes.

Uncertainty of Play
Apart from this, at a championship or other great tournament by strokes, where each man is, as it were, playing the rest of the field and the competitors are scattered all over the links, it is impossible at any given moment, when watching the play of a man who, it is thought, may become the winner, to know how he stands relatively to the other competitors. Those whose hearts beat quickly as they see this fine fellow saving stroke after stroke by the holing of long putts all over the green, and pitching his approaches so that his ball nearly hits the flag, may be living in a fool's paradise, for on the other side of the course Q may be holing those approaches and be relatively five strokes ahead of him, and K in another place may be in advance of both of them. So the watchers miss the true sense and circumstance of combat. This game is, therefore, obviously not meant chiefly for spectators.

But before the war professional golf competitions and exhibition matches were becoming increasingly prominent features of the season's arrangements, the circumstance being attributed chiefly to trade and newspaper influences, neither of which had anything at all to do with the sport or its ethics. Trade influences especially have always been regarded with apprehension by all devotees of pure sport. Of all games, golf is one to be played by those interested in it, their own game should be the thing of supreme importance and not the game of any professional. To be fair, that is actually the case, but the forces in existence seem to endeavor to make the game of the professional the thing of most interest and consequence. The more extensive is amateurism and the more supreme its interest and influence, the better and truer and more justified is a sport or game, and vice versa.

These matters were being reflected upon before the war, and the optimists during the dark period proph-

esied that when the game was resumed it would be purer, and while the professionals would be as well respected, as popular and as well served as ever, they would take their proper and honorable place, and amateur golf competitions would become the most prominent and the best. It has been somewhat of a sore point with British idealists that in this matter the United States has apparently been ahead of Britain, in that its amateur golf is given a better show than the professional, though there is some point in the argument of the counter-idealists that America has not had the professionals of the same quality and interest to play with. But now, with the war over and the new period of life and play fairly entered upon, we see the professionals more active than ever and the general public entertained and enticed by every means to leave their homes and watch them. The vague that is already established will hardly be overcome, and so the ideal has already collapsed.

Golf's Hold on Player

It is not a good thing for the game, though golf itself has too much of a hold upon the individual player for it to be possible that he would ever cease to be much less of a player in order to become a watcher; but the attempt to interest and bring in the outside public to the spectacle, to exploit the royal and ancient game to which such rich tradition attaches, is to vulgarize a very good thing, and the prevailing note of the new season is this attempt at vulgarization. The other of the two problems is really bound up with this, and it is the interference of newspapers in the affairs of the game beyond the legitimate function of mere recording and commenting. They are now giving huge money prizes and exerting influences in Great Britain by their own special means of advertisement, and it is not too much to say that the new situation is being deeply discussed by those of the old school, as they are often called, with apprehension. It seems that the dignity and the reserve of one of the richest forms of sports that have been evolved by sporting Britain are to some extent in danger.

The war over, there was much discussion as to the form of the "Big Three," J. H. Taylor, Harry Vardon, and James Braid. All agreed to wait and see what their form was at the tournaments. And between these three and the younger party, of which George Duncan and Abe Mitchell were the leaders, there were others, such as Edward Ray and Arnold Massy. Edward Ray, the open champion of 1912, is a tall and ponderous fellow, with nothing in the least delicate in his golfing manner, and is the despair alike of the aesthetes and the theoreticians. He gets his enormous length in the drive entirely through the application of his great strength, and in applying it he defies and breaks one of the most sacred laws of all golf theory and practice in that he sways the body all through the swing and makes allowance for the swaying. He drives so far that generally he has little else to do in delivering his ball to the green, than pitch it well up for a short stop with a niblick, and so most holes are said to be a drive and a niblick for Edward Ray.

Arnold Massy is a Frenchman. He is the only foreigner who has ever won the open championship, and when he won it at Hoylake in 1907 and the championship cup and medal were being presented to him he shouted out at the top of his voice—and I myself heard him shout it—"Vive l'entente cordiale!" which was a proper sentiment at the time and became more proper with age. This Massy with the round and smiling face, the peculiar Franco-Scottish kind of English that he speaks, the long ball that he drives from the tee with the peculiar little curl, like the end of a little pig's tail, of his club at the top of the swing, and his quite perfect style of putting, so smooth and confident, is a person of perspicacity and ingenuity, the man to seize upon an opportunity with both hands and all his clubs. And he and Ray seem to have been trying to stand between the "Big Three" and the younger players at the door during these recent days of tournaments and revivals. We shall see.

REVIVE COWES REGATTA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Cowes regatta which has been in abeyance since 1914 was revived yesterday. Few yachts, however, started from the Royal Yacht Squadron in the four races held by the Royal Thames Yacht Club. F. S. Hoblers' Cella won the 32-mile race, Mr. Arbuthnot's Bamba won the race for yachts between 15 and 25 tons; P. L. Waterlow's Alannah won the handicap for yachts between 5 and 15 tons and the Kestrel won the race for Redwings.

COLLEGE STARS PLAY AT TACOMA

Men and Women Tennis Players Are Competing for the Pacific Northwest Championship Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
TACOMA, Washington—Ranking tennis players from four states—Washington, Oregon, California, and Idaho, began the preliminary matches in the twenty-ninth annual Pacific northwest tennis tournament, which opened Monday on the grounds of the Tacoma Lawn Tennis Club. No stars whose fame extends beyond the northwest are entered, and the opening matches indicated that some of the best tennis since the pre-war days will be played. The entrants among the men are chiefly young collegians who have attained some fame in varsity matches and who are now ambitious for further laurels. There are also several state and sectional champions among the contestants.

Some of the fastest playing may be expected from Fenimore Cady of Cour d'Alene, Idaho, holder of the Inland Empire championship. Cady is an Amherst College graduate, and won the New England intercollegiate singles title in 1914. Another of the clever young players is Phil Neer of Portland, Oregon, who won the northwest junior championship in Portland in July. He will go to Forest Hills, New York, to compete in the national junior championship tournament. Robert Wabrausk of Seattle, holder of the northwest junior championship in 1918, and Washington state champion, is another of the star players who is showing his powers on the courts. He made an excellent showing in the national junior tourney last year. Leon de Turrene of Seattle, who is one of the players of the Harvard varsity team, and was captain of the Harvard freshman team last year, is one of the new players to be seen in the Pacific northwest tourneys. He was recently running up for the Seattle city championship, and won the championship honors in the mixed doubles with Miss Sarah Livingston.

Tacoma is depending largely upon Wallace Scott, the clever club and city champion. Scott, who is a left-handed player and whose smashing serve has made him a formidable antagonist, has played brilliantly in the city events for several years, and with increasing experience his game is becoming steadier, and he is considered by the older players fine championship material.

Of the women players, the local stars are Miss Mayme McDonald and Miss Sarah Livingston, both of Seattle. Miss McDonald won the Pacific northwest championship in women's singles in 1918, and has held the Oregon state championship for two years, and is champion of the women players at the University of Washington. She played Mrs. May Bundy of California, in the Pacific Coast championship, but was defeated. Miss Livingston held the women's championship for the Pacific northwest for several years, until it was taken from her by Miss McDonald.

Summary:
MEN'S SINGLES—First Round
Wallace Scott, Tacoma, defeated Paul Graff, Tacoma, 6-0, 6-0.
Harold Nichols, Tacoma, defeated Fritz Geiger, Tacoma, by default.

Warren Brown Jr., Tacoma, defeated Byron Scott, Tacoma, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.
Kenneth Smith, Portland, defeated C. H. Soule, Tacoma, 6-3, 6-4.

Leon Eudene, Seattle, defeated Charles Grimes, Tacoma, 6-0, 6-2.
William Taylor, Seattle, defeated Morrison Johnson, Tacoma, 6-0, 6-2.

W. C. Burrill, Tacoma, defeated Leonard Koff, Tacoma, 6-2, 6-1.
WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round
Mrs. G. Greenwald, Tacoma, defeated Miss Anna Church, Portland, 6-0, 5-7, 6-0.

Miss Bernice Daponte, Tacoma, defeated Miss Helen Geiger, Tacoma, 6-3, 6-1.
Miss Marion Wheaton, Bellingham, defeated Miss Margaret Blake, Seattle, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. J. C. Cushing, Oakland, defeated Miss Helen Daponte, Tacoma, by default.

MANG NAVY TRACK COACH
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—L. H. Mang of this city has been designated to coach the United States Naval Academy field and track team for the coming year. He was formerly with the Mohawk Athletic Club, of New York City, and is now headmaster in physical training.

MANAGER FLYNN RESIGNS
WATERBURY, Connecticut—Announcement is made by the owners of the Waterbury Baseball Club of the resignation of John Flynn as playing manager, following his refusal to accept a cut in salary. Efforts were being made yesterday to sign a former major league player as his successor.

MARKSMEN WILL SHOOT FOR CUP

Competition Opens Today on the Navy Rifle Range at Caldwell, New Jersey, for the Famous Leech Trophy

CALDWELL, New Jersey—The leading rifle shots of the United States who are now in this country are scheduled to start the competition for the Leech cup on the navy rifle range here today. The competition will last three days, one day being devoted to fire each course. The match is to be shot at 800, 900, and 1000 yards with each marksman being allowed two sight-shots and seven shots for record.

This is the oldest and most highly prized rifle trophy in the United States. It was brought to this country in 1874 by Maj. A. B. Leech, captain of the Irish rifle team, which in that year competed in the United States for the first time, and is easily the most historic and venerable small-arms trophy in existence. It was presented to the Americans under particularly happy circumstances. While the Irish and American teams were lunching together after the first stage of the firing had been completed, Major Leech presented the cup to the American team captain, General George Wingate, with the felicitations of the Irish team.

The Leech cup is a silver pitcher, 15 inches high, covered with clustering roses and shamrocks. Inclosed in a wreath of the latter is the inscription: "Presented for Competition to the Rifemen of America by Arthur Blennerhasset Leech, Captain of the International Team, Upon the Occasion of Their Visit to New York, 1874."

A possible score of 105, 21 perfect shots, each counting five, has been made but once in the whole history of the cup. In 1913, Capt. G. W. Chesley did it. Last year's competition was won by A. J. Cantieri, with a score of 88.

Among the teams which have arrived at the rifle range are: Ohio State Civilian, J. R. Byerly, captain; Reserve Officers Training Corps, Camp Custer, Michigan, L. H. Yeager, captain; District of Columbia, civilian team, R. V. Reynolds, captain; R. H. McGarrity, coach; Camp Taylor (Kentucky) team, A. G. Harding, captain; Texas Civilian Rifle Team, H. J. Petmucky, captain; Camp Funston (Kansas) Rifle Team, Capt. F. C. Crowley, captain; Capt. A. E. Clark, coach; Florida Rifle Team, L. H. Burkhardt, captain.

MAYS-JOHNSON CASE MAY GO TO COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The C. W. Mays-B. B. Johnson baseball affair will be heard in the courts by the New York American League Baseball Club if the Boston American pitcher is not allowed to play with the New York team.

Col. J. J. Ruppert, president of the New York club, Tuesday issued a statement in answer to President Johnson's declaration of Monday that five clubs in the American League were opposed to the transfer of Mays to New York. Previous to making the statement public Colonel Ruppert had a conference with H. N. Frazier, owner of the Boston club, and his lawyers in regard to what further action to pursue. President Johnson left New York Tuesday but did not say where he was going. Col. J. J. Ruppert spoke as follows:

"Colonel Huston and myself, acting by advice of our counsel, Messrs. Davies Auerbach and Cornell and Messrs. Fitch and Grant, have nothing to say at this time relative to our legal proceedings in the case."

ATHLETICS TO BE COMPULSORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Athletics will be compulsory for freshmen at Harvard University this fall. W. H. Geer, of Albany, New York, will have charge of the work, and will make the basis of it competitive outdoor sports. Rowing, swimming, tennis and similar sports will be emphasized.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IN
WAR AND PEACE

Although Prices Have Big Advance in Bull Movement of 1919, They Are Still Below Quotations of War Time

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Whether the decline in stocks that has occurred the last few days marks the end of the big bull campaign remains to be seen. It is interesting to note, however, that even though prices have had a big rise since the inception of the bull movement last February, they are still lower than in the war period. Of ten prominent rails, only one, Southern Pacific, sold in the current year above the high of the war period, and that principally because it was believed that the company would benefit from oil bearing lands. The representative rails are from three to 48 points under war prices.

Below are the current year's high and low prices compared with the highs and lows of the war period, 1915, 1916, and 1917:

	1919		War period	
	High	Low	High	Low
Atchafalpa	101	90	111 1/2	75
Balt & Ohio	55 1/2	42 1/2	56	38 1/2
Can Pac	170 1/2	134	194	126
Ches & Ohio	68 1/2	53 1/2	71	50 1/2
New Haven	40 1/2	25 1/2	49	21 1/2
N. Y. Central	83 1/2	69 1/2	114 1/2	82 1/2
Missouri Pacific	99 1/2	88 1/2	118 1/2	75
Reading	93 1/2	75 1/2	115 1/2	60 1/2
South Pacific	118	95 1/2	104 1/2	78 1/2
Union Pacific	128 1/2	124 1/2	153 1/2	104 1/2

Position of the Coppers

Position of the Coppers

The coppers are in the same position as the rails. For a little while during the war period copper sold at 35 cents a pound, and the copper shares appreciated remarkably. The red metal is selling at around 25 cents today, and it is predicted that deliveries in the latter part of the current year will be quoted at 30 cents. The street is divided as to the outlook for the copper stocks, some contending that the market has already discounted the favorable situation, while others think that the coppers will go appreciably higher on the strength of foreign requirements and the expectation of a tremendous building boom here and abroad. The high and low prices of some of the copper issues in the current year compared with war prices:

	1915		War period		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Am-Smelting	89½	62½	122½	56	
Anaconda	77½	56½	105½	43½	
Chino	60½	32½	74	32½	
Inspiration	68½	42½	74½	35½	
Kennecott	43	29½	64½	26	
Miami	32½	21½	49½	17½	
Utah Copper	97½	65½	130	48½	

Steel Companies

Good times ahead for the copper producers apply equally as well to the steel companies, and probably to a greater extent. Building progress will bring a big demand for steel plates and structural steel, both in the erection of new buildings and in the building of ships. With the exception of Crucible and Republic, the steels at the current year's highs are well below prices prevalent in the war period:

	1915		War period		
	High	Low	High	Low	High
Beth Steel R	110 1/2	55 1/2	100	46 1/2	110 1/2
Col. Fuel & In	56	24 1/2	66 1/2	21 1/2	56
Crucible	107 1/2	52 1/2	109 1/2	18 1/2	107 1/2
Lackawanna	92 1/2	62 1/2	107	28	92 1/2
Midvale	62 1/2	40 1/2	67 1/2	38 1/2	62 1/2
Republic	103 1/2	71 1/2	94 1/2	19	103 1/2
U. S. Steel	116 1/2	88 1/2	126 1/2	38	116 1/2

*Equal to 441 as compared with old stock.

Outlook for Equipments

The equipments have been discounting government orders for railroad replacements, and at 1919 highs are not far behind the highs during the war period. Baldwin at the current year's top was 30 points below the high of the war period. Pressed Steel Car and American Car & Foundry both sold above the war high in the current year, and American Locomotive was fractionally under the war period high:

	1919		War period		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Am. Car & Fdry	121 1/2	84 1/2	98	40	Subs
Am. Loco.	97 1/2	58	98 1/2	19	Swe
Baldwin	124 1/2	64 1/2	104 1/2	25 1/2	Tex
General Electric	173 1/2	144 1/2	187 1/2	118	Tran
Press Steel Car	92 1/2	59	88 1/2	25	Unit
Westinghouse.	59 1/2	40 1/2	74 1/2	32	Unit

Motor Stocks Up

As a group the motors and the accessory companies sold in the current year well above the market prices which obtained in the war period. Chandler, General Motors, Goodrich, Kelly-Springfield, Pierce-Arrow, and Stutz all sold higher in 1919 than at any time during 1915, 1916, or 1917. Studebaker at 124 1/2 was about 70 points under the high of the war period, and Maxwell was about 40 points below the war high. Willys-Overland at the 1919 high was selling for about half of the war high, figuring the stock at the old par of \$100. Here are the motors and two prominent tire companies with highs and lows for the two periods:

1915		War period		
High	Low	High	Low	Th
Chandler	267 1/2	103	56	Ar
General Motors	242 1/2	118 1/2	82	Min
Goodrich	89 1/2	56 1/2	80 1/2	but t
Kelly-Springfield	129 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	Ger
Pierce-Arrow	86 1/2	26 1/2	99 1/2	ular.
Studebaker	124 1/2	43 1/2	121 1/2	
Stutz	128 1/2	42 1/2	79 1/2	
Willys-Overland	149 1/2	23 1/2	82 1/2	

*Equal to 121 1/2 as compared with old stock.

*Equal to 161 as compared with old stock.

ASSOCIATED OIL PROFITS

NEW YORK, New York—The Associated Oil Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1919, a surplus after payment of all charges and taxes of \$2,992,582, equal to \$7.48 a share. Its 1918 surplus, after payment of all charges and taxes, was \$3,206,110, or \$7.97 a share.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Beet Sugar	83	86 1/2	83	86 1/2
Am. Can	50 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	52
Am. Car & Foundry	111	112 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am. Int. Corp.	100	101 1/2	97 1/2	99
Am. Locomotive	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82
Am. Smelters	77	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Am. Sugar	151	151 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	102	103 1/2	102 1/2	103
Am. Woolen	108 1/2	113 1/2	107 1/2	112
Anaconda	69 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2
Atchafalpa	90 1/2	93 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2
A. G. & W. I.	145	153 1/2	145	151
Bald Loco	100 1/2	104	100 1/2	102 1/2
Beth Steel	42 1/2	43 1/2	42	42 1/2
B. & O.	81	87 1/2	81	85 1/2
B. R. T.	28	28 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
B. M. & S. P.	103	107 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Can. Pac.	144	143 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2
Can. Leather	156	157 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	53 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Chino	41 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Corn Prod.	81 1/2	84	81	82 1/2
Crucible Ste.	128 1/2	133	128 1/2	130 1/2
Cuba Cane	78	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	101	114	101	109
Endicott-John	101	114	101	109
Erie	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gen. Electric	160	161	159 1/2	161
Goodrich	75	76 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Inspiration	60	61 1/2	58 1/2	60 1/2
Kennecott	37	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Max Motor	47 1/2	48 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
Marine	54 1/2	57 1/2	51 1/2	56 1/2
Marine pfd	112 1/2	114 1/2	111 1/2	113
Mo. Pacific	29	30	28 1/2	29 1/2
Mo. Pac. pfd	117 1/2	118 1/2	117	117 1/2
Midvale	49 1/2	52 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2
N. Y. Central	75	75 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	33	34 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
No. Pacific	87 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Penn. Am.	104	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Penn.	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pier-Arrow	52	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Reading	83 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
S. S. Steel	104 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
St. Paul	51 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
St. Paul pfd	51	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Studebaker	101	105	95	97 1/2
Texas Co.	254 1/2	254 1/2	254	255 1/2
Tex. & Pac.	53 1/2	53 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
U. S. Pac.	125	126 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
U. S. Rubber	115	119	113	118 1/2
U. S. Steel	104 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Utah Copper	86 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
Westinghouse	53	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Willys-Over	32 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	32

*Ex-dividend.

N. Y. total sales, 1,334,200 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3 1/2%	99 7/8	99 7/8	99 7/8	99 7/8
Lib. 4 1/2%	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8
Lib. 5 1/2%	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8
Lib. 6 1/2%	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8
Lib. 7 1/2%	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8
Lib. 8 1/2%	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8
Lib. 9 1/2%	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8
Lib. 10 1/2%	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8	99 3/8

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Un. King 5 1/2%	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

	Open	High	Low	Last
Aetna Explos.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Allied Packers	57	57	57	57
Am. Shipper	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Boone	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Boston Mont.	254 1/2	254 1/2	254	255 1/2
Brit. Amer. Chem.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Caledonia	37	40	37	40
Colonial Tire	40	41	40	41
Cond. Candy	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Cons. Copper	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Cosden & Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Emerson	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Elk Basin	8	8	8	8
Federal Oil	7	7	7	7
Fiske Tire	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Glenrock	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	17	20	17	20
Heck Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Ind. Hawk	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ind. Pack	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	40
Inter. Petrol.	28	28	28	28
Island Oil	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Jumbo	11	11	11	11
Kerr Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Louisiana Co.	35	35	35	35
McNamara	78	80	78	80
Merritt	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Midwest Refng.	162	162	162	162
Nat. Aniline	45	47	45	47
Nat. Oil	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
N. Y. Shipping	55	55	55	55
Omar Oil	22	22	22	22
Overland Tire	15	15	15	15
Pressman Tire	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Queen Oil	8	8	8	8
Rock Creek	52	52	52	52
Sapulpa Ref.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Savoy Tire	65	67	65	67
Savoy Oil	8 1/2	10	8 1/2	10
Shel. Trans. com.	69 1/2	70	69 1/2	70
Silver King	18	22	18	22
Simms Petrol.	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
Sinclair Cons.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
So. Gulf	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
So. Am. Gold	9 1/2	10	9 1/2	10
Southwestern Prod.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Submarine Boat	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Sweets of America	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Texas Ranger	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Trans. Cont. Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
United Eastern	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
United States Ste.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
United Verde Ext.	42	42	42	42
Unity Gold	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
White Eagle Oil	23	24	23	24
W. States O. & G.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

NOVEL WRITING
AS AN ART

The recent exhibition at the National Gallery, in London, of a portrait of Henry James, now presented to the English Nation, brings forcefully to mind the change in status of the novelist from that of a man in the middle of the nineteenth century. At that time the philosopher, the critic, the poet, and the historian held a position in public esteem far higher than that of the writer of fiction, and national recognition, such as has been given to Henry James, the novelist, would have attracted attention because of its lack of precedent.

That this honor came to Henry James because of his novels, there can be no question. James was never popular as a personality nor as a writer. What he wrote was practically unintelligible to all, except a limited intellectual class of readers. Yet those who failed to comprehend could not fail to appreciate the high position in the world of letters to which James, the novelist, was entitled.

All this is evidence that the old-time prejudice against the writer of fiction has practically disappeared. The bestowal of the Order of Merit on Hardy, James, and Meredith is still further evidence. The number of novelists now included in the French Academy adds to the testimony. But the change in public attitude has been so gradual that we forget the reality of the earlier condition. For that reason, it is profitable, as well as interesting, to discover what has brought about the metamorphosis.

During these 70 years, there has gradually come over the reading public a realization that the function of the novelist is something more than writing a fictitious story, to amuse those to whom serious writing does not appeal. They have learned that the real novelist shares with the poet the gift of creation; that, through his imagination and his creative power, pictures of life may be depicted as worth while and as stimulating as those narrated by the historian. Thackeray and Dickens may have contributed as much to the world as Scott or Macaulay. But, with this realization, has also come a power of criticism, on the part of the same reading public, which separates the real novelist from the untold number of those who write novels.

Among discerning intellectual readers, there still exists the same feeling of amoyance and antipathy toward those who "write" novels, rather than "create" characters, which was applied indiscriminately to all writers of fiction 70 years ago. Novel writing having arrived as an art, those who appreciate its interpretative value regard its abasement by those writers who possess "fatal facility" with their pens, rather than imagination or creative power. The dignity of the medium having become recognized, its employment by those who have no real message to convey abuses the art. Yet, so long as paper and ink and the innate insatiable craving for writing exist, so long will the real novel stand out conspicuously from the mass of "literary" output; but its value should not be adversely affected by the unworthy and hopeless competition of those unwarranted to compete.

AN INTERNATIONALIST
OF THE LAST CENTURY

"Richard Cobden: The International Man." By J. A. Hobson. With a photograph and other illustrations. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$5 net.

It has always been a matter of common knowledge that President Wilson is a great admirer of Richard Cobden, the Manchester economist and pacifist. Few readers, however, are probably aware of the startling parallels in thought, ideas, and ideals between these two men, which Mr. Hobson's book reveals. To read it, along with a collection of the President's addresses and state documents, is to be profoundly impressed with the similarity of viewpoint shared by these statesmen. Necessarily, of course, problems and circumstances have changed since Cobden's day, but the fundamental ideas have not. It is here that these two men appear to have thought alike. Both have tempered their idealism with the practical common sense requisite to make realities of their visions. But both admit of no compromise when a fundamental ideal is at stake.

Mr. Hobson's book is virtually a collection of new material on Cobden, much of which is not to be found even in Lord Morley's biography. This material is mainly drawn from the correspondence of Cobden with the Rev. Henry Richard, secretary of the Peace Society and a leader writer on the Morning Star. Popular opinion has so long principally identified Cobden with Free Trade and the doctrine of laissez-faire that it has largely forgotten the aspect of Cobden's career which Mr. Hobson's material shows us. Here we have Cobden, "the international man," opposing militarism, war, unjust conquest, secret diplomacy, exploitation of the weaker nations by the so-called great powers; Cobden, the peace-loving, secretary of the Peace Society, secretary of the League of Nations, for the reduction of armaments, and the firm and unshaken advocate of the policy of "non-intervention" in foreign affairs and in the domestic concerns of other nations.

About his ears thundered the clamor of reactionaries, of enemies of various kinds among the privileged classes, and even the voice of the people, misled by jingoism and false shillbills, often joined the outcry against him and his party. Exeter Hall was by word in the mouth of the Tory press; ridicule, slander, abuse, the charge of lack of patriotism, nothing was too exaggerated or too libelous to heap upon the heads of the speakers and frequenters of this temple of peace. Yet through it all, Richard Cobden stood firm and unwavering, making no

compromise, yielding no point of right, caring nothing for the hatred of his opponents, caring only to proclaim right and truth as he saw them. Even those who have disagreed most emphatically with Cobden's economic theories must admire the courage of the man who stood fast for international righteousness and never compromised on an ideal.

There is only space to quote a few extracts or to make a few summaries of some of Cobden's ideas with which Mr. Hobson presents us. The whole book is so timely in the present situation that the reading of it becomes almost a necessity for the man who would be well-informed on diplomatic conditions today. Back in 1835, we find Cobden contending that England, instead of giving her energies to conducting a "spiritual policy" in the continent, should give immediate attention to two great tasks: the development of Ireland and the cultivation of sound commercial relations with the rising power of the United States. True internationalism he later defined to be: "as little intercourse as possible between the governments; as much connection as possible between the nations of the world." In 1849, he brought before the House of Commons a motion in favor of international arbitration. "My plan," he wrote to George Combe, "does not imply the belief in the millennium. I simply propose that England should offer to enter into an agreement with other countries . . . binding them to refer any dispute that may arise to arbitration." In the following session, he brought up a kindred motion for stopping any further increase in armaments, looking toward an ultimate gradual disarmament. Again, at Paris in 1849, at a congress of the friends of peace, Cobden was instrumental in getting a motion passed recommending the friends of peace "to prepare public opinion, in their respective countries, for the formation of a congress of nations, to revise existing international law and to constitute a high tribunal for the decision of controversies among nations." In 1852, Cobden accurately described modern war. "War has become, like manufacturing and industrial rivalry, very much a competition of capital, skill and chemical and mechanical discovery." The Treaty of Paris (1856), which terminated the Crimean War, witnessed also the famous "Declaration of Paris" which abolished privateering, proclaimed the protection of neutral goods under an enemy flag, and enemy goods under a neutral flag (excepting contraband of war, in both cases), and by a stricter definition of blockade took a considerable step toward the doctrine of "Freedom of the Sea," for which Cobden stood. He urged, again and again, the formation of a "federation of the states of Europe."

Enough has been said to give the reader a general idea of Cobden's views on international relations. The little that has been quoted reveals something of the parallelism indicated at the outset of this review. For a complete survey of Cobden's career and for more detailed statements of Cobden's ideas, the reader is referred to Mr. Hobson's book.

TWO THEORIES
OF THE STATE

"The Metaphysical Theory of the State: A Criticism." By L. T. Hobhouse. D. Litt. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

At a moment when all human institutions are on their trial, when none can escape constructive criticism and many incur its opposite, social questions perforce thrust themselves into the arena of human thought. When all appears to be going well, the world is apt to trip heedlessly on its way, forgetful of the existence of latent disturbing factors; but the existence of social disorder compels mankind to give heed to the disruptive forces of which they have been supremely unconscious, when all things appeared to square with their views of existence. So it is, when the whole world is stirred to its very foundations, that we are forced into inquiring what has hitherto been the prevailing opinion as to the structure of society; and Professor Hobhouse, in a series of lectures delivered at the school of economics, toward the close of 1917 and now incorporated in this volume, proceeds to examine the objects of social investigation, the meaning of freedom and law and of the will of the state, and the varying applications of what he terms the metaphysical theory of the state as laid down by Kant's successor, Hegel.

The Hegelian theory of the state, which has its followers in England as well as elsewhere, he believes to have been "the most penetrating and subtle of all the intellectual influences which have shaped the rational humanism of the nineteenth century," and he combats this theory with all his persuasive force as subversive of individual and even political liberty, and as inimical to social development. For social science, he would substitute a method of social inquiry, called social philosophy, although he admits the former has its place. It is difficult, in fact, to separate the two methods of treatment. He defines the philosophical method as fundamentally "that which deals with the aim of life, with the standard of conduct, with all that ought to be, no matter whether it is or is not," and the scientific method "that which investigates facts, endeavors to trace cause and effect, aims at the establishment of general truths which hold good whether they are desirable or not." He is not insensible to the possibility of losing sight altogether of the actual, in the pursuit of the ideal, and of so far ignoring the working of existing institutions as to find ourselves engulfed in mere abstract propositions, which have little or no relation to the practical, and in outlining that will of the wisp—a Utopia. Social life is a matter of such profound interest to every individual, that, when

any individual comes to inquire into its historical development, to construct a theory of the state, he may be induced by his own personal predilections to ignore facts which are distasteful to him and to pursue his ideals solely in accordance with his own presuppositions. The philosophical view, however, as Professor Hobhouse points out, cannot afford to disregard facts, any more than social science can "ignore the elements of idealism as a working factor"; so the position is reached where, however distinct the two methods may be in theory, in their actual operation they tend to intermingle.

The theory of the state identified with Hegel, commonly spoken of as idealism, construing the world as "mere fact," Professor Hobhouse condemns unreservedly as a greater enemy to the ideal than any brute world of idealism emanating from one-sided science. Human hope and endeavor, as he says, rebel against



From an illustration, in "The Dickens Circle" by J. W. T. Ley (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.)
Thackeray's sketch of Charles Dickens, Daniel Maclise, Clarkson Stanfield and John Forster, on a driving tour through Cornwall

the doctrine that the world sprang out of the whirl of atoms; if we accept it, and the argument that we have it, is a good world, and that the wrongs and injustices in it are necessary elements, then "our power of revolt is atrophied, our reason is hypnotized, our efforts to improve life and remedy wrong fade away into a passive acquiescence in things as they are." It was a great mistake to accept, as has been done in the past, the "Hegelian exaltation of the state as the rhapsodical utterances of a metaphysical dreamer"; but it is easier for us today, in the light of events, to see how closely the Hegelian teaching is interwoven with the development of European history since his day.

The conclusion at which the author arrives is, briefly, that if men cease to believe in God, they will make to themselves "gods of power, of evolution, of the race, the nation, or the state." The inevitable sequel to the Hegelian theory was the naked doctrine of physical force preached by Treitschke, involving the elevation of the state into absolutism; but he believes that we are returning today, notwithstanding the menace of the direct absolutism of all-bureaucracy—to the ideal of the greatest happiness of all, to which men were led in a growing desire to arrest the miseries of mankind and to perceive in the happy freedom "a true measure of a nation's greatness than strikes fields and extended territory," and that a state which is "set up as an entity superior and indifferent to component individuals . . . becomes a false god, and its worship the abomination of desolation." The great issue therefore lies between two theories of the state; in the metaphysical view it is an end in itself, a supreme achievement; in the democratic or humanitarian view it is a means. Mankind cannot plead lack of evidence upon which to decide which of these two ideals is the nobler or more likely to bring happiness.

MEMOIRS OF THE
RUSSIAN COURT

"One Year at the Russian Court." By René Elton Maud. New York and London: John Lane Company. \$5.

The most discriminating of readers now and then seek diversion from the high altitudes of classic literature. Not a few great statesmen and scholars, when pressed by an admiring public for an account of their private tastes and doings, have genially owned up to a weakness for detective tales. Others have added to the mystery that surrounds greatness by affirming that, in the matter of "holiday reading," catalogues, statistics, time-tables, even attracted them above all else. Most of us, were we bound to tell the entire truth, would have to confess to a "penchant" for court memoirs.

René Elton Maud is no Madame Campan. But perhaps her models, too, are somewhat at fault. There was no Marie Antoinette at the court of Russia; no Napoleonic constellation of marshals. For the delectable Madame Sans-Gêne, the French Ambassador's daughter, because of her husband's lack of title, the German Ambassador, with her made-in-Berlin elegance, was weak subaltern. Yet, it is when telling of "people" that the author's is at her airy and gossipy best. The few opinions concerning the significance of Russia's great political upheaval, which she airs "en passant," are as one-sided as one would expect them to be. The chapters devoted to the Rasputin drama sound like something one has heard before—perhaps too often. But, in its unpretentious way, this glimpse of a court that is no more will beguile a few idle hours most pleasantly.

To their series of "Blue Guides," which Messrs. Macmillan inaugurated with a volume on London, they have now added a second volume, which deals with an even more comprehensive subject, "England."

DICKENS PORTRAYED
BY HIS FRIENDSHIPS

"The Dickens Circle." By J. W. T. Ley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.

Except to those who have read Forster's "Life of Dickens," the personal attributes of the great storyteller are either unknown to his army of admirers, or are assumed by a study of the characters he made so real as to become immortal. Yet, the personality of a famous writer bears so intimately and directly upon his work, that no conscientious reader can afford to ignore it. Forster's life was a biography, and, as such, illuminates the work of its subject; but, after all, what can be so illuminating of any man's personality as a study of his friendships? Mr. Ley has done well to supplement Forster's work by giving to the public in this interesting volume, the accumulation of material bearing on Dickens' friends and friend-



From an illustration, in "The Dickens Circle" by J. W. T. Ley (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.)
Thackeray's sketch of Charles Dickens, Daniel Maclise, Clarkson Stanfield and John Forster, on a driving tour through Cornwall

ships, which has come to him in his capacity of honorary general secretary of the Dickens Fellowship. It is well, too, that those whose idolatrous admiration for Dickens as a writer place him in a class by himself, should be thus reminded that there were other great writers in Dickens' epoch. This enhances rather than detracts from his reputation, for the sudden and spectacular rise he enjoyed, from an obscure reporter on the London Morning Chronicle to a foremost position in the literary circle of his time, evidences a greater power as a writer and a stronger personality than if his background were of a lesser caliber. A glance at the names of those Mr. Ley includes in the "Dickens Circle" will emphasize the quality of the surroundings, of which Dickens made himself so prominent a part.

Chapters are given to William Harrison Ainsworth, who first discovered the identity of "Boz," and introduced Dickens to a publisher and to an illustrator; to George Cruikshank, the famous illustrator, who gave tangible reality to many of the writer's caricatured literary creations; to William Charles Macready, the actor, with whom Dickens left his children during his first visit to America in 1841; to Robert Browning, whose "Blot on the Scutcheon" was read in MS. by Dickens, and whose optimism fitted in so closely with the latter's view of life; to H. K. Browne ("Phiz"), the artist who "standardized" Sam Weller; to Thomas Noon Talfourd, the early champion of copyright protection; to Walter Savage Landor, in whose house at Bath was born the idea which was later crystallized in the creation of Little Nell; to Daniel Maclise, the painter of the famous "Dickens" portrait; to George Cattermole, one of the illustrators of "Master Humphrey's Clock," the "Old Curiosity Shop," and "Barnaby Rudge"; to Thackeray, who because of their contradictory personalities was an ardent admirer of Dickens rather than an intimate friend; to Douglas Jerrold, one of the founders of The Daily News and of the amateur theatricals; to the Landseers, Clarkson Stanfield, Lord Jeffrey, and Sir David Wilkie; to William Jordan, John Gibson Lockhart, Samuel Rogers, and Thomas Hood; to Leigh Hunt, Captain Marryat, and Charles Knight; to Lady Blessington, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, and Miss Coutts; to the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord John Russell; to Carlyle, Bulwer-Lytton, and Tennyson—surely an array of friendships of which any man might well feel proud. As Ley says of them: "Practically every one of these men had at that time (when 'Pickwick Papers' was published) achieved independent fame. Several of them were much older than Dickens; three of them were old enough to be his grandfather, and had been famous before he was born. They were exceptionally gifted men of widely differing temperaments, irresistibly attracted by the magnetism of this young writer."

Dickens' American friends included Washington Irving, Longfellow, Professor Felton, James Russell Lowell, Charles Eliot Norton, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, and many others all of which friendships are intimately sketched in this volume. Their affection for their English friend, indeed, gives us new and charming pictures of the personal side of our American writers of this epoch.

The volume as a whole is, of course, a tribute to Dickens, but it throws so many side lights upon his contemporaries that the reader feels himself a part of the fascinating "Circle." One may open it at any point and find himself once introduced to an intimate way to the personalities, eccentricities, and peculiarities of some worthy, whose name has previously been associated only with his literary creations. The sketches are vivid, interesting, and illuminating. The volume is profusely illustrated, and its value is enhanced by the addition of an excellent index.

VOYAGES OF LITERARY
EXPLORATION

"A History of the French Novel." (To the close of the nineteenth century.) By George Saintsbury, D. Litt., LL.D., F.R.S. Vol. II. From 1800 to 1850. London: Macmillan & Co. 18s. net.

The entire prose fiction of the last century in French covers a vast field, and the difficulty of selection or omission, in such a survey as Dr. Saintsbury has undertaken, is one which requires a master-hand to overcome satisfactorily. Few, if any, English critics have read as many French novels as he has or have approached his devouring faculty in the consumption of books. Some may regret the absence from his pages of the names of authors who have attracted them, either for the story they tell or for some nicety of style which appeals to them, or who have not been without their influence upon French literature, such as the Comte de Xavier de Montépian, Paul Alexis, Ernest d'Hervilly, or Octave Mirbeau; but any objection raised to such a survey as this, which might attach to them, seeing that they will be based upon personal predilection. In a historic-critical work, such as Dr. Saintsbury's where the field of choice is almost overwhelmingly vast, it is obvious that he has to omit mention of many whom he would have liked to discuss and to dismiss with short shrift others who are popular favorites. Space has its limitations, and taste its preferences and abhorrences. It would have been interesting, also, to hear something more of French criticism of the novel. But the selection Dr. Saintsbury has chosen suffices admirably to trace the development of the French novel in the nineteenth century, first in the historical direction, then in the "ordinary" or novel of common life where the writers were getting closer to actual and possible human experiences, romance always dominating, and the development becomes manifold through the rise of new fields of endeavor, new paths of thought.

Special interest attaches to this final volume, in contrast to the first, in which so many of the writers discussed had already been dealt with in detail by Dr. Saintsbury in other works. With Chateaubriand, Paul de Kock, Victor Hugo, Bayle, or George Sand, he has hitherto not dealt substantively as novelists, and the same may be said of the "minor" novelists, a term which he dares to use, despite the outcry it raised nearly a generation ago, as well as of such writers as Noddy and Gérard de Nerval, whom he has no hesitation in ranking above Flaubert. Much of the best work of some of the writers whom he passes under review lies outside his province, and he seems almost to wish that Victor Hugo had never taken to writing novels. He is far too accomplished and experienced a critic to overlook or despise the importance of these "minors," whose work, even when it excited ridicule and gained the popular ear, helped to exercise an important influence upon the romantic movement.

An example of such a work is cited by him in "Le Solitaire" which had its unquestionable influence upon the history of the French novel. It filled a need of the public at the moment; its mere existence, as Dr. Saintsbury says, "shows what that moment wanted. It wanted Romance, and in default of better it took 'Le Solitaire.'" The extension of the romantic influence in the novel was not long in following, and, wide apart as they are in choice of subjects, and in treatment of them, this influence received a broadening and opening up before 1830, in Noddy, that remarkably interesting figure in the literary history of France, in Hugo, whose writings covered four quarters of the century, Mérimée, and Vigny, and their followers.

We agree with Dr. Saintsbury's contention that the view of those who maintain that this romantic movement ceased about the middle of the century is both unhistorical and uncritical. The aim of the writer of romance is to create a world of his own, not to copy, but to recreate the human life which he sees before him, "with variation and decoration ad libitum as faithfully, but as fully, as you can." That is the goal, as he put it in the earlier volume, of the novelist. Could anyone deny, with any reasonableness, that the work of the novelists which he surveys is not essentially romantic?

There is a frankness in the delivery of Dr. Saintsbury's judgments, his views as to what he considers faults of treatment or conception are given trenchantly, but without claim to infallibility, and he carries us along with him in his great procession, making us feel that he is with us, talking to us whilst we follow him in his voyage of exploration. The frankness with which he delivers his opinions is the more refreshing, in that it is quite obvious that he is wholly indifferent as to whether they meet with acceptance or not. It is seldom that footnotes in a book make a strong appeal to the reader; in fact, they are more often than not repel and bore, but Dr. Saintsbury's are not only instructive, they are occasionally remarkable for their genial humor and raciness.

There may be differences of opinion as to the general plan of his work, which excludes dates and biographical and other not strictly literary details. The arrangement he has adopted eschews essentials, and so enables the reader to realize more clearly the part played by different writers, great and small, in preparing the way for the novel of ordinary life and the romance, the wonderful outburst of blossom from 1800 onward, followed by a glorious autumn and a gradual decadence. As to the soundness of his judgment in deciding not to extend his history to the present day, there can be but few dissentients. A historic-critical survey is very dif-

ferent from a review of a contemporary book, and, even if Dr. Saintsbury had not felt the impossibility of focusing and coordinating correctly accounts of recent work, he has sufficient justification, if further justification were necessary, in his unalterable objection to "discussing living persons" in a book. He is further strengthened in his attitude by his opinion that no "definitely new and decisively illustrated school of novels has arisen" since Zola, a point which he gives to his critics to assail as they please.

LITERARY NOTES

F. M. Viscount French's book "1914," which first saw the light in serial form, has now been published by Messrs. Constable. The volume has been the subject of considerable discussion both from a military and a political point of view, and few authors have received such a widespread advertisement in advance of actual publication. The volume confines itself to the doings of the original expeditionary force, during the early months of the war, and is likely to be widely read if only for the controversial nature of some of its pages, which has already drawn Mr. Asquith into the arena of contention. The public naturally likes information, but disclosures make an even stronger appeal to it; and, when the disclosures refer to the most critical months in the Empire's history, the public is likely to receive them with open arms. The stirring nature of Lord French's narrative of days of tense anxiety is enhanced by the simplicity of its setting. As a story of "might have been," as well as of actualities, it loses nothing in interest by being controversial.

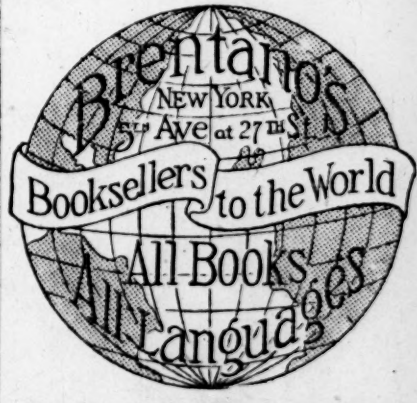
Lovers of the Thames will be interested in the publication, by Mr. F. S. Thacker, of a complementary volume to his work, "Thames Highway: General History." The new work, "Thames Highway: Locks and Weirs," will be published by the author himself.

Mr. Humphrey Milford announces the publication at the end of June, an appropriate moment, of Sir Theodore Cook's work on Henry Regatta, which will be in two volumes, dealing respectively with "Henry Races" and "Rowing at Henley." The first volume will complete Mr. Herbert T. Steward's records of races, which he brought down to the year 1902, and the second will include Steward's detailed map of the course and a record of the university crews at the regatta.

"John Redmond: A Biography," by Mr. Warren B. Wells, and published by Nisbet & Co., is a survey of Mr. Redmond's political career and more especially of the part played by him in the Home Rule movement rather than a biography. The time, in fact, has not yet arrived when full justice can be given to him; even a correct appraisal of his political career can scarcely be reached until the political atmosphere has grown more serene.

The principal interest in the little volume of essays, entitled "The Reconstruction of Russia," published by the Oxford University Press, attaches to Sir Paul Vinogradoff's article dealing with the present situation in Russia. He appeals strongly to the Allies to help to extinguish the tyranny of the Bolsheviks. "Let them," he writes, "but insist on the fulfillment of democratic pledges. . . . Only a Constituent Convention, elected under real guarantees of law and order, can definitely settle the problems of Russia, and its convocation is a necessary measure for the sanitation of Russia, and also for the resettlement of the world, because no League of Nations can start on its course with a gap in the place of Russia. No reconstruction of Russia is possible as long as the Bolsheviks keep the people in its present state of degradation." He considers also that the Ukrainians would not have demanded separation, but for the rise of bolshevism which acted as a fulcrum to the desires of a small intellectual group.

Yet another effort is being made to establish in France a permanent record of book sales, by the annual publication of the "Annuaire des Ventes de Livres," under the editorship of Lucien Bodin. The first volume of this work, which will be to Frenchmen what "Book Prices Current" is to Englishmen, will contain a record of the book sales which have taken place between October, 1913, and July, 1918, and will include an index of authors, publishers, and binders, of autographs, ex libris, etc. Previous efforts in the direction of a volume devoted solely to book sales have been comparatively short-lived, but book collectors can help the new venture to a greater success.



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THE INNATE CHIVALRY
OF THE ARAB

"La Tradition Chevaleresque des Arabes." By Waclif Boutros Ghail. Paris: Plon-Nourrit. 4 francs 50.

In the present volume, the author has sought primarily to give a history of the chivalry of the Arab people, to prove how indigenous that chivalry was to their characters and pursuits, how essentially a part of their religion and national life, and with what consistency they sought for centuries to make it their ideal, in dealing with those who were their enemies, not less than those who were their friends.

In the opinion of the author, and he has many European writers to support his contention, chivalry, his definition of which is a very lofty one, first began in the East, among the Arabian people. Descended from the house of Abraham, imbued with the dignity, the ideals, the great traditions of a deeply religious people, he sees in those early centuries of the Christian era, before nomadic tribes had conquered, disseminated, or subjugated them, the Arabians fulfilling the great destinies of their race.

And, though he does not deny that chivalry was also a western plant—indeed he claims for France not only that chivalry was natural to her people, but that so great was their example and influence, they were the school of chivalry for the whole world—yet he holds that, in this respect, it was from the East she learnt her finest and most enduring lessons. During the Middle Ages, France was in constant touch with the East, sometimes through her crusaders, sometimes on more peaceful missions; and Mr. Ghail seeks to prove how many, how striking, how practical were the lessons which the Arabians taught her in a chivalry which was natural to the simplest warrior as to the most powerful khalif among these men born and bred in the great spaces of the desert.

A study of Moslem Chivalry is always interesting, and Mr. Ghail has performed his task on amove, with a keen sense of poetry and romance, and a wide knowledge of his subject. If Saladin, the celebrated Sultan of Egypt of the twelfth century, stands out famous, both by reason of the chronicles of his own people and those of European writers, for his courage, equity, and mercy, he was but a type of what every Arab, from the youngest and humblest among them, up to the greatest, sought to be. Great fighters though they were, they were taught always to be merciful to the weak and magnanimous to the strong. Destruction was forbidden, and when they conquered, they interfered neither with the religion nor the government of those over whom they had been victorious. Moreover, when they had given their word, to a friend or to an enemy, no inducement was strong enough to make them forgo it. To have given your word in the desert, records Mr. Ghail, was the surest safeguard. Great warriors though they were, hatred was forbidden among them. "They knew," writes the author, "how, in the moment of triumphing over their enemies, to triumph over themselves and to pardon. . . . The greater the fault, the gentler and the more generous was their clemency."

The question then arises, With such virtues, with such courage, with such devotion, how was it that the Arabs became scattered and demoralized? Mr. Ghail's answer is one which history must in great measure, if not wholly, support—because of the victorious Turk. That devastating evil genius of small nations and scattered races, which conquered only to destroy and rob, crushed under foot the flower of Arabian chivalry so ruthlessly, so completely, that only within recent years has it been given the opportunity once more to raise its head.

While carried away with enthusiasm for the greatness of the past of his own people, Mr. Ghail seeks, not only in his graceful tribute to France, but also in a survey of the whole world, to emphasize the fact that chivalry belongs not to one race or people, to one century, or to one corner of the earth. Nevertheless, in recording the great deeds and noble ideals of those men who fought worthily and trafficked honorably with the West of the Middle Ages, he is assuredly recalling a page in the world's history which neither West nor East can have any reason to forget.

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THE HOME FORUM



Mt. Tam, on Lake Michigan, from the etching by Earl H. Reed

Wud-ju-na-gow, a "Fixed Dune"

"Before strangers came into the land, bringing with them a prosaic nomenclature, there was no Mt. Tom," Earl H. Reed begins a chapter in his "Sketches in Duneland." "When the early white explorers crossed the southern end of Lake Michigan in their frail canoes, they saw, from far out on the water, dim irregular filaments of yellow that stretched along the horizon. There was a bold accent in the far-flung line of distant coast, an ancient landmark of a primitive race. The noble promontory that lifted its royal brow from among the contour of the sand hills—the monarch of the range—was called Wud-ju-na-gow, or Sand Mountain, by the red men. "Its top was the highest point along the great sweep of shore that bordered

the country of the dunes. In past centuries its sand had been slowly piled by the shifting winds. Eventually the sand grasses rooted themselves, and, in succeeding years, the trees grew. Wud-ju-na-gow became a 'fixed dune,' no longer subject to the caprices of the winds.

"The slopes were robed with vegetation. Stately pines, spruces, and cedars flourished among the dense forest growth that reached almost to the summit. Here the trees were smaller, and bare patches of yellow were visible against the sky-line, from which wispy wreaths of sand would spiral up in the air currents on windy days.

"In the autumn the groups of green conifers made dark accents in the expanse of red and gold that draped Wud-ju-na-gow's massive form. Flowers grew lavishly along the steep slopes. The wild life sought refuge in the impassable thickets and tall timber. Hawks and eagles soared above the woods. Hordes of noisy crows circled over the tree-tops and around the wind-swept summit."

The Romantic Revolt

During the first half of this century, the rival merits of classical and romantic art were stormily debated. There is no need to revive that discussion. People of sense now recognize the truth that in whatever style an artist works, the style will be classical, provided the work itself be good, sincere, and representative of sterling thought. Yet a few words have to be said about this bygone phase of European criticism, since it forms a necessary prelude to the treatment of democratic art.

The romantic revolt against these canons of taste which prevailed in Europe after the revival of learning, was in some respects analogous to the resurgence of realism against idealism. It took its origin in a desire for free and spontaneous artistic form. It started from the conviction that there was something radically insincere in the orthodox rules regarding dignity of sentiment, sustained diction, and heroic action. The study of medieval antiquities, the revived enthusiasm for Shakespeare, and the powerful impact of the German mind aroused from its long lethargy, provoked a reaction against humanistic traditions, which acquired revolutionary force in France. Romantic poets, novelists, and painters declared their ignorance of the conventional "grand style." They sought inspiration from hitherto neglected masterpieces of the Middle Ages. They delighted in the crude aspects of human life and nature. . . . Sense and staidness, the precepts of Boileau, Voltaire's pellucid irony, Pope's correction, Lessing's moderation, were assailed with ridicule and sarcasm. The great but essentially imperfect work of men like Victor Hugo, Delacroix, Gautier, testified to the vitality of this reactionary movement. It found a prose Shakespeare in Balzac, and produced a monumental masterpiece in Goethe's "Faust."

Meanwhile a thoroughgoing emancipation of taste and judgment has been effected. The freedom for which the earlier romanticists had fought was gained. New forms of expression and new standards of artistic excellence prevailed: Pseudo-classical insincerity and hollowness were purged away; and it became apparent that romanticism, in its turn, was not devoid of pedantry. The main result of this romantic revolution was the discovery that no subject in human history or life, no object in the eternal world of nature, is unpoetical or unfitted for artistic treatment. At the same time, all methods of handling, all ways of seizing and presenting the material of art, obtained an equal right to exist. At the end of the conflict, criticism only demanded that style should realize the end proposed by the artist, that workmanship should be honest, the

craftsman conscientious, and the product faithful to the concept.

This in itself was a great gain. Yet if this had been all, the prospect for the future would not have been cheering. As their names imply, both classicism and romanticism were derivative, and not spontaneous ways of conceiving the art problem. The classical schools of modern times rehandled material and observed rules supplied from Greece and Rome through scholarship. The romantic schools reverted to the literature and the architecture of feudalism. Classicism was essentially aristocratic. Romanticism was revolutionary; but it drew its inspiration from sources no less aristocratic. Neither mode possessed finality, because neither corresponded to the cardinal phenomenon of the nineteenth century, which is the advent of the people. The point to which we have been brought by their conflict in the sphere of art and letters is that a new mode of utterance, which may be termed the democratic, has been rendered possible. The shams of the classicists, the spasms of the romantics, have alike to be abandoned. Neither on a mock Parnassus nor on a pasteboard Blockberg can the poets of the age now worship. The artist walks the world at large beneath the light of natural day. Despairing nothing which the past can teach, rejecting nothing which the present offers, he aims at manifesting what he finds of beautiful and striking in the outer and inner worlds; secure the while that if he feels sincerely and labors conscientiously, his work will be of sterling value, no matter what the style may be or what kind of subject has attracted him.—J. A. Symonds.

Some of Millet's Peasants

Millet's baby, in the magnificent drama, *La Vieille*, shines in the light of the lamp . . . but see him again in the open air in the arms of an elder brother, not himself very large. The tree sheds its freshness over them, the chickens run about, the ducks gabble, and all the scene is a poem of infantile beatitude.

He grows a little, and with other boys and girls, drives the geese to the marshes, a green twig for his whip, and the geese look so big and solemn that it seems to be rather they who are taking care of the children; then there are little girls sleeping under the hedges in the shade, or riding on a cat, fresh, pretty little girls, a little rough and wild, with cheeks tingling from the freshness of the air; they are not yet hardened by work nor tanned by the sun.

Look at those two searching the nut bushes, neglecting the care of the cattle; at that sheep bleating after another little girl, who carries its lamb in her apron, and who turns back with an heavenly sweetness to look consolingly at the mother! Look at the two shepherdesses, one upright, attentive, the other in a sort of ecstasy gazing upward at a long flight of wild geese far away in the sky! . . .

One couple, newly married, are setting out to their work; the wife is hooded with a great basket thrown over her head, and is carrying the jar that holds the drink. He, with the spade under his arm and the fork on his shoulder, walks by her side, and together they inhale the morning air. Again, in the torrid glow of noon, he shows us them, barefooted, asleep in the shadow of the ricks of hay.

The day declines and in the dusk we see the husband working alone, without the help of horse or plow, beating his old worn-out spade on the stubborn clods and flints of the little clearing; the man is working now on his own account.

Soon the evening star appears, and then he straightens his back and puts his jacket on, with an admirable gesture, which in itself is a song of "the day's work done."—Amand Silvestre.

A Good Word for The Spectator

"In one of my late rides into the surrounding country, I stopped at a little inn to refresh myself and my horse; and, as the landlord was neither a Boniface nor mine host of the garter, I called for a book, by way of passing time while the preparations for my repast were going forward," wrote William Wirt of Virginia, nearly a century ago. "He brought me a shattered fragment of the second volume of *The Spectator*, which he told me was the only book in the house, for he never troubled his head about reading; and by way of conclusive proof of this, he further informed me that this fragment, the only book in the house, had been sleeping unmolested in the dust on his mantelpiece for ten or fifteen years. I could not meet my venerable countryman in a foreign land, and in this humiliating plight, nor hear of the inhuman and Gothic contempt with which he had been treated without the liveliest emotion. So I read my host a lecture on the subject, to which he appeared to pay as little attention as he had before done to *The Spectator*."

"It had been so long since I had had an opportunity of opening an agreeable collection, that the few numbers, which were now before me appeared almost entirely new; and I cannot describe to you the avidity and delight with which I devoured those beautiful and interesting speculations. "Is it not strange that such a work should ever have lost an inch of ground? A style so sweet and simple, and yet so ornamented! A temper so benevolent, so cheerful, so exhilarating! A body of knowledge and of original thought so immense and various, so strikingly just, so universally useful! What person, of any age, sex, temper, calling or pursuit, can possibly converse with *The Spectator* without being conscious of immediate improvements?"

"No matter for the disposition with which you take him up; you catch, as you go along, the happy tone which prevails throughout the work; you smile at the wit, laugh at the drollery, feel yourself enlightened, your heart softened, and refined; and when you lay him down, you are sure to be in a better humor, both with yourself and with everybody else."

"Were I the sovereign of a nation which spoke the English language, and wished my subjects cheerful, virtuous, and enlightened, I would furnish every poor family in my dominions (and see that the rich furnished themselves) with a copy of *The Spectator*, and ordain that the parents or children should read four or five numbers aloud each night in the year. For one of the peculiar perfections of the work is, that while it contains such a mass of ancient and modern learning, so much wisdom and beautiful composition, yet there is scarcely a number throughout the volumes which is not level to the meanest capacity. Another perfection is, that *The Spectator* will never become tiresome to anyone whose taste and whose heart is uncorrupted."

Sainte-Beuve Speaks to the Young

I have sometimes asked myself what a handbook of French rhetoric should be, a book sensible, fair, and natural, and it has even happened to me, once in my life, that I had to talk on the subject before young people. What was I to do to avoid falling into beaten tracks and being caught by the fancies of the day? I began simply with Pascal, with his great thoughts on literature, in which he laid down some of his observations on his art. I read them aloud and commented upon them. Then I took La Bruyère's chapter on *Ouvrages de l'Esprit*. I then passed on to Fénelon's *Dialogues sur l'Eloquence* and his *Lettre à l'Académie Française*; I went over the

ground carefully, choosing my points and always commenting by examples if need be from living writers. *Vauvenargues' Thoughts and Literary Characters* came next. I borrowed from Voltaire the articles on Taste and Style, in the *Dictionnaire Philosophique*, his *Temple de Taste*, and some passages from the letters in which he passes judgment on Boileau, Racine, and Corneille. I added, in this particular moment, some reflections on the intellect of Goethe and on English taste, as exemplified in Coleridge. Marmontel in his *Elements de Littérature*, furnished me with an article on Style, an admirable piece of writing. I took good care not to omit Buffon on the same subject, whose words crowned the whole. Finally, with the classic circle complete, I gave my young hearers Joubert as a sort of dessert and choice tidbit. Here was a meal fit for Pythagoras.—Sainte-Beuve.

On the Ohashigawa

Roused by the earliest sounds of the city's wakening life, I slid open my little Japanese window to look out upon the morning over a soft green cloud of spring foliage rising from the river-bounded garden below. Before me, tremulously mirroring everything upon its farther side, glimmers the broad, glassy mouth of the Ohashigawa, opening into the grand Shinj Lake, which spreads out broadly to the right in a dim gray frame of peaks. Just opposite to me, across the stream, the blue-pointed Japanese dwellings have their to (shutters) all closed; they are still shut up like boxes, for it is not yet sunrise, although it is day.

But oh, the charm of the vision—those first ghostly, lovely colors of a morning steeped in mist soft as sleep itself resolved into a visible exhalation! Long reaches of faintly tinted vapor cloud the far lake verge—long nebulous bands, such as you have seen in old Japanese picture-books, and must have deemed only artistic whimsicalities unless you had previously looked upon the actual phenomena. All the bases of the mountains are veiled by them, and they stretch athwart the loftier peaks at different heights like immeasurable lengths of gauze (this singular appearance the Japanese term "shibubiki") so that the lake seems incomparably larger than it is, and not a drop of the same tint as the dawn-sky, and mixing with it, while peak-tips rise like islands from the brume, and visionary strips of hill-ranges figure as league-long causeways stretching out of sight—an exquisite chaos, ever changing aspect as the delicate fogs rise, slowly, very slowly. As the sun's yellow rim comes in sight, fine thin lines of warmer tone—spectral violets and opalines—shoot across the flood, treetops take tender fire—and the painted facades of high edifices across the water change their wood-color to vapory gold through the delicious haze.

Looking onward, up the long Ohashigawa, beyond the many-pillared wooden bridge, one high-pooped junk, just hoisting sail, seems to me the most fantastically beautiful craft I ever saw, a dream of orient seas, so idealized by vapor is it; the ghost of a junk, but a ghost that catches the light as clouds do; a shape of gold mist, semi-diaphanous, and suspended in pale blue light.—Lafcadio Hearn, in "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan."

A Square of Yellow Light

A friend of mine—an old painter, who went to school in the north of Scotland—described to me his experience. The dominie had one morning been particularly drastic in his methods, and this led to great concentration of thought among the pupils, while at the same time it did not in the least alter the usual current of their ideas. My friend, for instance, busied himself as usual, observing form and color, only with a keener zest and, as I have said, a more concentrated purpose. It was a spring morning, and, for the first time that year, a ray of sunshine came into the room, making a square of yellow light on the dusty floor at his feet. It was only at that particular period of the year such a thing was possible: later on there would be too many leaves on the trees, and in winter the sun was not in that quarter of the heavens. My friend was an unhappy and anxious schoolboy, but the events of that morning, combined with the sudden sunlight at his feet, made a new boy of him, and he looked at the square of brightness which stirred his heart. He received, as it were, his mystical message; and some time afterward, leaving school, he became a landscape-painter.—John Butler Yeats.

The Works of Peace

There remains to us a great duty of defense and preservation; and there is open to us also a noble pursuit, to which the spirit of the times strongly invites us. Let us advance the arts of peace and the works of peace. Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we, also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered.—Daniel Webster.

A Philosopher

"Those who speak know nothing; Those who know are silent." These words, as I am told, were spoken by Lao-tzu. If we are to believe that Lao-tzu was himself one who knew, how comes it that he wrote a book of five thousand words?—Chinese of Po Chü-t, eighth century (tr. by Arthur Waley).

The Spiritual Idea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS once demanded of his followers, "And have ye not read this scripture: The stone which the builders rejected, is become the head of the corner: This was the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes?" This followed upon his telling the story of the vineyard and the husbandmen and of those servants who were sent by the householder to the vineyard. Some were stoned and wounded, and others beaten and killed. Finally the householder sent his son, his "wellbeloved," saying that the husbandmen would reverence his son. The story is well known, the husbandmen recognized the "wellbeloved" as the heir, and wanting to take possession of the vineyard, killed the son. It is not difficult to apprehend Jesus' meaning in the allegory. The Christ, or Truth, is the indestructible spiritual idea, the stone that the builders rejected. The husbandmen thought that by killing the heir they might take possession of the vineyard; but instead they were to lose it. It was taken from them and given to another.

The story is a parable told the Jews. Jesus was presenting to the world the Christ, the spiritual idea, and the world was not only rejecting the truth which would save it, but it was rejecting as well the man who brought it. It was in fact bent on killing the son, that materiality and not spirituality might possess the earth. Jesus was quoting from the Psalms, "Have ye not read this scripture?" he said. They were, of course, familiar with it, but were not alive to its meaning. David had foreseen to some extent that the truth would not be popular among men when its true nature became known. Isaiah later perceived this fact even more fully, and Jesus in its entirety. Isaiah's mention is of "a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation." He showed that men had made lies their refuge and were trusting to them for safety from the "overflowing scourge." The corner stone was already laid and indestructible. When it should be understood by the world he prophesied that judgment would be laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet. In the spiritual idea that Christ Jesus understood and revealed no place was found in which unrighteousness could hide itself. He knew that he was laying the sure foundation stone of spiritual understanding, that could not be swept away, and we see that notwithstanding the attempt made to kill the son and with him this truth, which was destined to bring so much trouble to material sense, it has survived untouched until today.

The spiritual idea has been through every vicissitude that the hatred of Truth could subject it to, nevertheless it is today the foundation stone, or spiritual fact revealed again in Christian Science. It is the Christ, the truth about God and man, indestructible reality.

The truth, or spiritual idea is again demonstrated among men, and is found to be no more agreeable to material sense than it was in Jesus' day. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says: "The Pharisees of old thrust the spiritual idea and the man who lived it out of their synagogues, and retained their materialistic beliefs about God. Jesus' system of healing received no aid nor approval from other sanitary or religious systems, from doctrines of physics or of divinity; and it has not yet been generally accepted. Today, as of yore, unconscious of the reappearance of the spiritual idea, blind belief shuts the door upon it, and condemns the cure of the sick and sinning if it is wrought on any but a material and a doctrinal theory." (Science and Health, p. 132.)

It is the unconsciousness of the world to the reappearance in Christian Science of the spiritual idea that prevents the truth from being more generally accepted. The revealed fact that man as God's spiritual idea cannot be separated from all the good, all the dominion that God has bestowed upon man, is the tried corner stone which never can be moved. "Christ's Christianity," to quote again from Science and Health (p. 271), "is the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages, maintaining its obvious correspondence with the Scriptures and uniting all periods in the design of God." We can see this chain of scientific being, the Christ, Truth, coming down through the ages of materiality, continually revealing the truth to those ready to receive it. It is the truth that nothing can ever destroy. To learn of it is to begin the entry into eternal life, for this truth reveals the unreality of all evil and upon the understanding of it rests the salvation of the world. It was his revealing of this primal fact, man's oneness with God, that made Christ Jesus the Way-shower and Saviour of the world. When he spoke of the corner stone, he quoted the Psalmist further, "This was the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes." The spiritual fact which lets the light in upon the unreality of sin, disease, and death, and of all mortality and materiality, is certainly marvelous in our eyes. It is marvelous when we first hear of it, and begin to apprehend it; and more marvelous still when we find that we are healed by its means. When a man begins to understand what the spiritual idea is, he learns man's dominion as a son of God. He finds, though, that his material sense of man and the universe is not going to help him at all in learning about divine Principle, and that in order to understand and demonstrate the truth he must part, as

quickly as he can, with every conception which is based upon material sight and sense. "One's aim," Mrs. Eddy tells us, "a point beyond faith, should be to find the footsteps of Truth, the way to health and holiness. We should strive to reach the Horeb height where God is revealed; and the corner-stone of all spiritual building is purity." (Science and Health, p. 241.)

Proem to Whittier's Works

I love the old melodious lays Which softly melt the aches through. The songs of Spenser's golden days, Arcadian Sidney's silvery phrase, Sprinkling our noon of time with freshest morning dew.

Yet, vainly in my quiet hours To breathe their marvelous notes I try.

I feel them, as the leaves and flowers In silence feel the dew showers. And drink with glad, still lips the blessing of the sky.

The rigor of a frozen clime, The harshness of an untaught ear, The jarring words of one whose rhyme Beat often Labor's hurried time.

Or Duty's rushed march through storm and strife, are here.

Yet here at least an earnest sense Of human right and weal is shown; A hate of tyranny intense, And hearty in its vehemence, As if my brother's pain and sorrow were my own.

O Freedom! if to me belong Nor mighty Milton's gift divine, Nor Marvell's wit and graceful song, Still with a love as deep and strong As theirs, I lay, like them, my best gifts on thy shrine! —J. G. Whittier.

New World and Old

The American Revolution was unquestionably a great historic event by reason of its connection with the formal institution of a new nation, but the roots of our national life were not then planted. They run back to the first settlements and the first charters and agreements, nor is the genesis of the nation to be found there; sharp as are the beginnings of our history on this continent, no student could content himself with a conception of our national life which took into account only the events and conditions determined by the people and soil of America. Even in actual relations between America and Europe there never has been a time when the Atlantic has not had an ebbing as well as a flowing tide, and the instinct which now sends us to the Old World on passionate pilgrimages is a constituent part of our national life.—H. E. Scudder.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$2.00 Six Months, \$1.50
Three Months, \$1.25 One Month, 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Vicious Circle

THE common mistake of all governments in dealing with great social upheavals is to take them too seriously or not to take them seriously enough. That is because any government is after all nothing but the quintessence of the human mind which is itself permanently unbalanced, always seeing men and circumstances out of focus with the eyes of a Zimri.

So over violent, or over civil,
That every man with him was God or devil.

The Greeks had a saying, which has been attributed to Solon amongst others, and which may be translated, "Nothing too much."

What, then, the governments of the world are facing today, if they will only recognize it, is an abstract mental condition of which the immediate inspiring cause is human selfishness. The profiteer at one extreme is intent on piling on the public everything, in his own phrase, that it will bear; on the other hand there is the mob ready, at any moment, to break out in riot, and to enrich itself with the loot of the shops. The one action takes place orderly and lawfully, the other disorderly and unlawfully. But nevertheless they both are but the extreme vibrations of the same pendulum; and the disciplined restraint of the first, and the unreasoning passion of the second, are equally irresponsible inasmuch as they represent obedience to a mental suggestion, not less powerful because unseen. Any person who has watched carefully the mental force of the world at work must have become aware of this. Greed fattens upon greed, and even more so does injury upon injury. The only safety in either case is rigorous self-examination by the individual, in the effort to bring his thoughts and his actions into accord with Principle. One on Principle's side, slightly to adapt Wendell Phillips' saying, is a majority.

It is a majority too which the thoughtful man, as he masters the phenomena of human existence, from Shantung, by way of Moscow, Vienna, Paris, London, and New York, to Vancouver, must appreciate the importance of the more he comes to understand it. After centuries of maneuvering for position, Capital and Labor are about closing with one another. And as they do the calm onlooker notices some things as curious as they are interesting. He notices Capital falling back on the discredited expedients of the fourteenth century, and Labor retaliating in the spirit of primitive ferocity. There is an extraordinary resemblance, that is to say, between the new vagrancy laws of Kansas and the old English Statute of Laborers, whilst the methods of the Liverpool mob, in breaking into and sacking the shops, allowing for all the picturesque exaggeration of the special correspondent, is fully in agreement with that law of precedents, which, as Junius sarcastically insists, is bred out of precedents. The bankruptcy of the human mind becomes more and more apparent every day.

The syndicalist touch in the scheme for the reorganization of the railroads of the United States affords a delightful example of this. In the good old days when Capital was the wicked giant, Selfishness, and Labor the true knight of equality and fraternity, the Socialist state was held up as the "Bonum summum quo tendimus omnes," as men have, for centuries, sententiously quoted Lucretius as saying, "The highest good at which we all aim." As, however, the dints began to appear in the giant's armor, the true knight began to modify his battle cry a little, until one day it became fraternity and syndicalism. Now, to tell the truth, there is uncommonly little fraternity about syndicalism, or perhaps it would be fairer to say that the fraternity of syndicalism was distinctly limited: as distinctly limited as the aristocrats found it during "the Terror." Socialism, that is to say, the appropriation of all the wealth of the State by the State, is one thing, but syndicalism, the appropriation of the wealth of the trade by the trade, is another thing, and that thing is capitalism in a new form.

The moment, it is obvious, the individual trade claims the profits of that trade, all that has happened is that a new set of shareholders has been set up. These shareholders will be quite as intent as the old shareholders in getting the greatest possible return on their capital, that is their labor, and the public will be quite as much without redress against them. It will be the old trust under a new name. That really is what the demand of the railroad men in the States, at the present moment, comes to. But the idea cannot, of course, stop there. Syndicalism would organize every trade on a similar basis. Trades, however, vary in their earning capacity. It would soon appear that some syndicates were earning much more than other syndicates, and an inevitable advance in prices would be forced, with the result that a struggle would arise amongst these syndicates in the course of which it would become rapidly apparent that the human mind, and not its manifestations, is the arch culprit, and that the shadow behind the throne of Syndicalism alike with Capitalism is selfishness.

At first sight it may seem quite fair that the workers in a specific trade should own that trade, but that is not going to get rid of Capital, for every trade will become the private property of those engaged in it. When the English breweries changed from privately owned concerns to public companies, all they did was to exchange a few great capitalists for a multitude of small ones, and so intrench capitalism more securely than ever. But these small capitalists were not drones, they were workers, for the most part, actively engaged in other businesses and trades. There were, moreover, unquestionably far more of them than there were men employed in the trade. If then they were expropriated, in favor of the men employed in the breweries, what would occur except a decrease in the number of shareholders, and a consequent re-approachment to private ownership?

All this, it need not be said, is the purely economic

aspect of the unrest, but it is inextricably interwoven with the political. Bela Kun does not have to seek safety in Vienna just because he is advocating the substitution of a liberal for an autocratic régime, but because he is endeavoring to root up the existing bases of society, and, like Lenin and Trotzky, is not the least particular if, in the course of the experiment, he reduces order to chaos, and makes the lives of human beings of as little account as they were, a few months ago, upon the battle-field. "Contrariwise," as Tweedledum would put it, Japan's effort in Shantung is aimed not merely at the economic exploitation of the province, but at the destruction of the republican idea which, if it survives, is bound to prove in turn destructive of the Japanese dream of the establishment of an autocratic empire in the Far East.

So the human mind laces and interlaces its effete ideals, quite unconscious that it is merely beating the devil round the same old bush, whilst all the time history is being made by those who understand Principle.

The Outlook in Tzecho-Slovakia

ONE of the bright spots, steadily growing brighter, in Europe is undoubtedly the new Republic of Tzecho-Slovakia. Ever since that memorable day, last October, when Prague transformed itself, in a few short hours, from a city all Austrian to a city all Tzech, and the great liberation movement swept over the country in all directions, Tzecho-Slovakia has gone steadily forward. It has done so in the face of many difficulties. During the war the Austrians literally stripped the country of food and clothing, whilst everything that German ingenuity and cunning could devise to cripple national life was done; so much so, that when the National Committee took over the reins of government, some nine months ago, it had practically to rebuild the country from the foundation.

As, however, the President, Professor Masaryk, explained to a representative of this paper, recently, Tzecho-Slovakia has grappled and is grappling with her many difficulties and overcoming them with a light heart. Hemmed in on all sides by conditions at times perilously near to anarchy, Tzecho-Slovakia has maintained law and order within her borders without difficulty, bringing about the most far-reaching and indeed revolutionary changes with the most methodical orderliness. Thus the great land law, passed recently by the Slovak National Assembly, by which the government takes over at least one-third of the entire land of the country, is in itself one of the most revolutionary measures that have been passed in any country, outside of Russia, since the great work of reconstruction was undertaken in Europe. And yet, in Tzecho-Slovakia, it has practically been enacted by consent. The large estate which for so long has impeded development has been quietly confiscated; titles of nobility have been abolished; and careful plans are now being formulated for a general election to the National Assembly based on universal suffrage in which women will have equal rights with men.

The secret of all this, or, at least, one of the secrets, is the high standard of education to which the Tzech has attained. Whilst bolshevism was running riot amidst the illiteracy in neighboring countries, it spent itself in vain against the solid educational rampart of the Tzech. "Our people," declared Professor Masaryk, some time ago, "are great readers and, consequently, great thinkers, and for this reason are not easily betrayed by specious arguments and sophistries such as readily lead astray ignorant people when they are underfed and out of employment. Education has helped to keep our people firm, despite the fact that we too have our problems of food and employment, though not, to be sure, in so great a degree as some of our neighbors."

Indeed, one of the most noticeable things about the young Republic is its remarkable firmness and solidarity. The simple joy of having attained their ideal after years, and even centuries, of waiting and working seems to have welded the people together and disposed them, on all occasions, to a continuance of that mutual sacrifice and forbearance which was so characteristic of the Tzecho-Slovak during the war. With such unity Tzecho-Slovakia has, indeed, everything to hope for from the future.

The Quality of Brazilian Cities

WITH the increase of friendly interest and activities between the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, it is apparent that the people of the northern country will find it worth their while to become somewhat more familiar than most of them now are with the cities that dot the Brazilian coast from a point just under the Equator to a point just above the Tropic of Capricorn. These cities, to a very large degree, are Brazil, and to know them is to know the country, its achievements, and its dominating trend of thought. It is only necessary to recall that the most recent distinguished visitor to the United States from Brazil, Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, who stopped here on his way home from the European Peace Conference to accept the presidency of his country, was a native of the city of Parahyba del Norte, and that he studied, taught, and practiced law in the city of Recife, or Pernambuco, before going into public life, to realize that these coastal cities are centers of education and culture as well as busy focuses of world trade.

A traveler from the north is likely to find himself surprised by the distinctly European aspect and atmosphere of the thoroughfares and buildings in these old towns. He may even be surprised, if he has given little thought to South America, by the discovery that the towns are old, and not new. North Americans are too prone to forget that the history of the Western World had its earliest developments not in the northern continent but in the southern. Hence the curious effect, in some towns, of having suddenly been transported to a bit of old Portugal or even a side-hill street in Rome or Athens. Sao Luiz, indeed, is occasionally referred to as the "Brazilian Athens," though the cognomen comes less from the aspect of streets and buildings than from

the fact that the little town has given many illustrious scholars to Brazil. While its aspect is rather that of Portugal than Greece, it goes back in time to those days in the sixteenth century when France was dreaming of establishing an equatorial province in the New World, and founded Sao Luiz as an earnest of more extensive activities.

There is a rich life in these Brazilian cities. It is rich, for one thing, in strong sentiments of nationality originating in restricted districts, like those of the people of Bahia, the old capital, and of Pernambuco, the "Venice of the Americas," in early defense of their settlements against rival European adventurers, but continuing today when local patriotism is being merged in a patriotism that is country-wide. That it is rich in European inheritances and associations is also to be said about the life of the Brazilian coast cities, and its quality is likewise enhanced by intellectual interests and activities of a sort only faintly appreciated by most of the people of the great Republic of the North. Since early days, for instance, Recife, or Pernambuco, has been a center of learning. Besides its federal law school, where President Pessoa was formerly a professor, Recife has a great number of colleges, schools, and technical institutes, and has produced a group of distinguished men of letters, natural scientists, statesmen, and diplomats. Among its excellent journals and periodicals is the oldest daily newspaper in Latin-America. Bahia, farther down the coast, is another city that has produced many famous men, "many of the greatest minds of the country," we are told, "unsurpassed orators, poets of the highest type."

There are the marks of mellowing time and the richness of culture in these cities, yet withal they are, for the most part, distinctly modern in their large populations, in the attention given to artistic effects, and in the well-kept appearance of main streets and avenues, not to mention the frequent examples of engineering achievement turned to great effect for civic or commercial ends. These are old cities, yet they are also new. They represent a quality of civilization that is individual and distinctive. That quality is only dimly apprehended in many places where it should even now be known and recognized, as well as understood.

American Humorists, Past and Present

NO HISTORY of any nation or people can be quite complete or sufficiently enlightening or descriptive which fails to give some fairly clear impression of a popular propensity, or lack of propensity, to laugh. No doubt it can be truthfully asserted that each nation has what may be termed its standard of humor, and it is equally true that national pride, always commendable, is sufficiently inclusive to embrace the particular or peculiar variety of humor to which each nation or people has become accustomed or addicted. So it comes about that he who would be sufficiently incautious to attempt to discuss or analyze the humor of a people other than his own should be also wise enough to remember that he who speaks unappreciatively, in this respect, is held in much the same disregard as he who speaks disrespectfully of a nation's flag or a nation's valor.

It follows, therefore, that so far as Americans are concerned American humor needs no defense, simply because, in the eyes of those who claim to be able to appreciate what, to some, may seem its homely philosophy, its sometimes veiled subtleties, its colloquialisms, it offers the quintessence of all that is genuine of its kind and of all that seeks to masquerade under a somewhat comprehensive classification. As logically, any attempted defense or exploitation, by one nation, among the people of another nation, of its particular brand of humor, is as much a fool's errand as is the proverbial carrying of coals to Newcastle. The missionary, or propagandist, will be laughed at, it is true, but not exactly for the reason that he had hoped.

An analysis of American humor or of American humorists, in a sentence or in a paragraph, would be as impossible as an equally brief analysis of American statesmanship or American statesmen. Yet it is interesting to consider the fact that whereas, in America, every man is a voter and an embryo statesman, all having an equal voice, theoretically, in shaping and directing the economic and political affairs of the country, the names of those who have become the real leaders might almost be counted on the fingers of the two hands. The comparison applies equally to those who have gained conspicuous notice and fame in the humorous literature of the country, though the studious endeavor of millions of writers and paragraphers has been to coin and promulgate a distinctive product of that kind.

After all, the explanation is simple enough, when one stops to consider. It is that there is a vast difference between humor, so called, and wit, so called. Wit is common enough and cheap enough, and for the moment gains and receives its ready applause. But this is transitory. Its only virtue, if virtue it be, is in the ability to play upon the senses through repartee, a period joke, or coined metaphor. Tomorrow it is forgotten, together with its author. What, then, is the answer? It is that the really great humorists of this and preceding generations in America are, and have been, in the truest sense of the word, philosophers, although they have often hidden their profundity quite successfully under a guise which they knew well how to construct. The list of names is not long, as memory supplies them. Indeed, those who have achieved a place in the hall of fame of American humorists are surprisingly few, when it is remembered that their election has been by popular choice, with no candidate barred. The list, roughly compiled, would read about like this: Artemus Ward, Josh Billings, D. R. Locke, Petroleum V. Nasby, M. Quad, Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Robert J. Burdette and H. C. Bunner. This list could as well have been written twenty years ago. Probably a list compiled fifty years hence will contain the same names, possibly with conspicuous additions. One candidate who bids fair to gain a place in the coveted niche, it would seem, is Irvin S. Cobb, regarded today by his contemporaries as a consistent exponent of the best in the lighter literature of the day. But Mr. Cobb does not

stand entirely alone, it should be said, and it is too early to concede to him distinctive honors which may be claimed and won by several ambitious writers of the time.

Notes and Comments

EVIDENTLY there is one man in England who is not seriously disturbed by the idea that the ownership of large estates will progressively give way to the division of land into small holdings; at any rate Lord Leverholme has not hesitated to purchase Lewis Island, which, next to Great Britain and Ireland, is the largest of the British Isles. Lewis Island covers some 770 square miles, off the west coast of Scotland, and has a present population of about 30,000 people. This, however, it is said, the new owner regards as quite an inadequate population for his island, which he thinks should reasonably support 300,000. His idea is to make his property the center of the British fishing business, and he has already shown his ability on the Mersey.

AGAINST the sapphire summer sea
The battered, gray crags tower high;
In nook and cranny, blowing free
With every breeze that sweeps the lea,
Upturned to sun, to stars that shine,
Glow the clear red of columbine.

THE appearance in the auction room of one of the most remarkable collections of editions of Omar Khayyam naturally recalls the early history of the famous Rubaiyat, that might so easily have missed finding its remarkable position in the world of books. When Fitzgerald translated the Persian poet, Bernard Quaritch probably had deep regrets that he had elected to publish it. One may believe that it was with no feeling of pride as a publisher that he marked down the first edition and left it for somebody to discover in his "twopenny box" where economical book-buyers hunted for bargains. If, coming out of the "twopenny box," it had missed attracting the notice of such connoisseurs of the written word as Rossetti and Swinburne, the Rubaiyat would very likely have continued placidly on its way to oblivion. No other book ever started from a "twopenny box" on a journey in the world of letters that eventually included so many of such varied editions; yet it may be questioned whether it was not the phraseology of the translator rather than the thought of the poet that really started it and kept it going.

AS AN interesting hobby, it is unlikely that any other book has offered so much pleasurable excitement for a book collector as the Rubaiyat. It has been translated into French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Irish, Italian, Japanese, and 'Gypsy languages. It has been printed on Chinese rice paper, China paper, Ruysdael paper, Japan paper, India paper, Van Gelder handmade paper, Japan vellum, pure vellum, glazed paper, wrapping paper, and all grades of ordinary paper. It has been done into English by at least nine later translators, none of whom ever disturbed the association of ideas that links Fitzgerald and Omar. It has been variously illustrated, variously bound; it has appeared in a tall folio, it has appeared in a Lilliputian volume five-sixteenths of an inch square and said to be the smallest book in the world. Hardly a famous press in England or America has failed to bring out an edition, and many an ambitious amateur printer has tried his hand at it. As verse, its fascination for youth made it popular, although maturity may reasonably be inclined to doubt that Omar is a helpful companion for the young.

ON THE wall of the so-called "royal suite" in the old Revere House, Boston, Massachusetts, hung a decorated shield bearing the names of distinguished guests: Jenny Lind, 1850; Daniel Webster, 1850; Prince of Wales, 1860; Patti, 1860; Parepa, 1865; Christine Nilsson, 1870; Grand Duke Alexis, 1871; King Kalakaua, 1875, and Emperor Dom Pedro, 1876. But, even if the hotel had remained in operation, the present Prince of Wales, coming to Boston, would hardly have gone there for his temporary dwelling place. For a good many years the old hotel has stood as a survival, in a part of the city where distinguished travelers were no longer among the common sights; and now it goes out of business. But, in its time, it was proud of that "royal suite."

PLEASANT words for Mexico occur in a letter to the editor of a New York paper from an American woman who has spent several months there during a period when the general repute of Mexico in the United States made a "highly educated and intelligent" American gentleman exclaim, "Do you mean to tell me you have visited that country of outlaws alone and unescorted?" But the "country of outlaws" seems to have made only pleasant impressions. The traveler trusted to the protection of the Mexican authorities, had no trouble, and returns to say that "there is no animosity in Mexico against foreigners in general or Americans in particular." And her political judgment is that the people of the United States should give the government and people of Mexico a "fair, open, friendly opportunity to prove themselves worthy of our confidence."

TOUCHING upon a matter with which everybody is concerned but to which few pay much attention, somebody has once more pointed out that everyday conversation is open to great improvement. "There are wide possibilities of art in common speech, and we are all artists, most of us bad ones. We might so easily make our daily talk simple, direct, natural, and vigorous." There will be many to answer that it is not so easy as it sounds, and that most of us cannot be described even as poor artists, for the poorest artist must at least make a conscious effort to express himself. Speech, in fact, is very much taken for granted, and every effort to improve average speech is handicapped by a curious conviction in the public mind that such effort is an affectation. Nothing perhaps is more uncommon than simple, direct, natural, vigorous speech. The situation, however, may be a little more hopeful because just now the commercial value of speech is being widely advertised,